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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF THE STATISTICIAN.

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REPORT

UPON THE

NUMBERS AND VALUES OF FARM ANIMALS,

AND ON

FREIGHT RATES OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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JANUARY AND FEBRUARY REPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
February 12, 1891.

SIR: I present herewith for publication results of the annual returns of the increase or decrease of farm animals, and of their value, in each of the States and Territories.

The returns of numbers show little variation from those of last year, except some decrease in the range stock of the Pacific coast, due to the unexampled severity of last winter in that region.

The status of prices is nearly the same as last year, slightly reduced except as to sheep, more from crowding the markets in consequence of the high price of grain than from a real tendency to lower prices. A strong probability, almost a certainty of higher prices, is now apparent. Already has the advance been noted in the quotations for the better grades of beeves.

The February cotton returns show the estimated proportion of the total crop which had left plantations on the first day of the month, the estimated product compared with that of last year, the quality of the crop, proportion of lint to seed, extent of insect depredations, and other information concerning the crop.

The report of the European agent, for February, is presented.

Respectfully,

J. R. DODGE,
Statistician.

Hon. J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

REPORT ON FARM ANIMALS.

NUMBERS.

The interest in horse breeding, which has been noticed in recent years, still continues. It has caused a considerable increase in numbers, which has reacted on prices. A very small decrease is apparent in numbers as compared with those of last year, a difference of only 157,089, or about 1 per cent. There would have been a small increase instead but for the mortality of the autumn and early winter, in the South and in

less degree in the West, from a disease generally given as "blind staggers," and almost invariably attributed to eating decayed corn. Last summer was a very rainy season, and much corn was blown down and left to deterioration and decay.

In the lumbering regions of the Alleghanies, from Pennsylvania southward, more or less demand for heavy horses has appeared. In Cameron County, Pennsylvania, sales of choice pairs of the value of $600 have been made. It is noted also in Northern States, where oxen are still somewhat used, that horses are gradually taking their places in farm work. In some parts of Maryland they are in less demand, mules superseding them. New England is most interested in improving and raising trotting and carriage horses. There is still a tendency to grade up the work horses of the West to a heavier weight by the use of French and English breeds. On the contrary, Indian ponies and mustangs from Texas and the plains have been forced upon Western markets through their cheapness and hardiness, and convenience for light work and for children's driving. It is through such diversity that demand is quickened. Though there are occasional references to introduction or revival of horse-raising in the cotton States, the fact is as yet exceptional, and most of the horse supply comes still from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. Those who engage in it usually report it profitable. It is the conservatism of immemorial custom which delays this and other innovations in current agricultural practice.

Mules continue in demand for farm work in the South, and to a limited extent in the central parts of the West. In Maryland and Virginia their popularity for farm work is apparently increasing, as they do as much work and are more easily cared for. Some would give another reason for preference—they stand more abuse. It may controvert a prevalent opinion—but a correspondent from Alabama declares that a great many die from disease, and others die from ill treatment. They have suffered, as have horses, from the prevailing disease, "blind staggers." In Grundy County, Tennessee, "nearly all mules have died from some unknown cause," a sweeping assertion, which must include white mules. A Missouri correspondent estimates the loss by disease as great as the natural increase. A scarcity of good jacks is given as the cause for reduction of numbers in certain districts in Kentucky. They are selling more readily than horses in Illinois; in Effingham County they have steadily increased in numbers and value for the past 5 years, being looked upon as the most valuable farm property under the steady demand from the South.

Milch cows appear to have increased slightly in numbers, 66,708 above last year's aggregate, or less than half of 1 per cent. The northern portion of New England is agitating the question of butter factories or creameries; new enterprises have been put in operation, and others are organizing. In Illinois and the Northwest there is a similar tendency at various points. Gradually the practice of gathering cream instead

of milk has come in vogue, and recently the movement for separating cream from new milk upon the centrifugal plan is gaining impetus. As these methods secure more uniform butter and improvement in quality, the demand for butter is enlarged and numbers of cows increased.

The consolidation of county and State returns and estimates makes the aggregate number of "oxen and other cattle" about the same as on January 1, a year ago. The natural increase of herds has been offset by the unusual number of cattle marketed during the closing months of 1890, mainly on account of the small corn crop and threatened scarcity of animal food, and also by a heavy reduction of range cattle on the Pacific coast.

The use of oxen steadily declines, and the present returns show them in demand only in lumbering districts of the North, where their patience and hardiness make them particularly available for working in deep snows. In farm work they have been supplanted by horses and mules, the change having been gradual, but steady, for a long period of years.

In all States east of Indiana and north of the Ohio River the competition of Chicago dressed beef has affected the number of young cattle kept for fattening, it being generally claimed that the Western meat can be sold lower than the actual cost of the home-grown product. This form of competition, which at first only affected the large cities, has been gradually extended until towns and villages are now supplied with refrigerator beef, and even in some thickly-settled rural districts the country population, farmers themselves, are served by itinerant meat peddlers, who make trips from town headquarters at stated intervals. In the South the pressure of this dressed beef trade has been but little felt by cattle-growers, but indications are not wanting that even that territory is being invaded. Correspondents in border States, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, complain of this form of competition as a new revelation to them. In Ohio, Michigan, and other adjoining States, where the higher grades of stock are raised as an incident of ordinary farming operations, the complaint takes another form. Not only does the product compete disastrously with local butchering by underselling home-grown meat, but growers of stock cattle are given but one market in which to sell, and then only in keen competition with range and herd cattle fattened upon the public domain or upon cheap lands which but recently formed part of it.

Another and the most prominent reason for the failure to materially increase numbers during the year is the necessity, which growers in almost all sections of the country feel, of reducing herds on account of the short corn crop; scarcity of feeding material, present or anticipated, caused in many districts a rapid marketing of all stock which purchasers could be induced to take. Fitness for the shambles was not considered, the purpose being to retain as small a number of cattle as possible on the farm. With high-priced corn and, in many sections where drought prevailed last season, dear hay and other forage, growers

felt compelled to part with their surplus stock at any price rather than attempt to carry it through the winter. The records of cattle receipts in the great markets reflect this almost universal impulse to sell. At Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha the receipts of 1890 were the largest in the history of each market, and the increase was mainly during the last 6 months of the year. The correspondent for Clinton County, Illinois, gives the reason for depletion of numbers as follows:

> Decline in numbers due to light corn crop, everything that would sell being rushed to market and sold at a loss rather than run the risk of keeping them over a long winter on short rations;

while the reporter for Marquette County, Wisconsin, tersely says that cattle were "sold half fattened and without regard to price, in consequence of the scarcity of grain and all kinds of feed."

So heavy has this movement been that there are indications of scarcity of stock for fattening for next year, and a demand is already felt for young cattle to be prepared for next year's market.

The number of sheep has been increased in some districts of the older States; in others a slight decline is noticed. In the mountains of the arid regions sheep are in demand and slowly increasing. In California, Oregon, and Washington flocks encountered an extraordinary winter in 1889–'90, and heavy losses were suffered, causing a temporary decrease in aggregate numbers, which will speedily be repaired under the stimulus of present prices and current demand. The wool industry is viewed with more hopefulness than for several years.

The number of swine fluctuates more rapidly than any other class of farm stock. They reach maturity early, and a strong demand can be quickly met by enlargement of herds, while in periods of depression large numbers can be sent to the butcher without impairing the future supply. The decline in numbers which the present returns show is the result of a combination of unfavorable circumstances. In the great corn States, where the bulk of the pork product is made, the scarcity of feed resulted in early marketing of hogs of all grades. Disease has been locally present in many sections, though losses from this cause are apparently no heavier than usual, despite the aggravation of short rations and lack of attention. A stronger cause of disappointment is the low price of pork products. At ruling prices the raising of hogs would hardly be a profitable employment if corn and feed were abundant and cheap, but with corn worth more in the sack than in the pork barrel it is easy to understand the neglect that is now shown this class of stock. On this account many hogs have been sent to market so light as to materially reduce the average weight of those handled in the great markets. In the worst of the drought area, especially in portions of Kansas and Nebraska, farms have been swept almost clean of all of this class of animals fit for sale, and occasionally, where crops were almost a complete failure, they have been killed to avoid their starvation.

A few striking notes from the returns of correspondents are given,

not as an example of all, but as an illustration of conditions in some extreme cases:

ILLINOIS.—*Shelby:* Pork at $3 per 100, with corn at 47 cents per bushel, is a losing game.

WISCONSIN.—*Shawano:* Marketed early, owing to the high price of corn. Some sold at half what it cost to raise.

NEBRASKA.—*Seward:* Sold as fast as possible on account of scarce feed. Three-cent hogs, eating 45-cent corn, would soon eat their heads off. *Chase:* Number and value may seem low, but the entire failure of grain for hogs compelled the selling, giving away, and finally killing of hundreds, making food for coyotes.

The aggregates of numbers of different kinds of farm animals, in comparison with those of January of last year, are as follows:

Stock.	1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease.
Horses	$14, 213, 837	$14, 056, 750	—157, 087
Mules	2, 331, 027	2, 296, 532	—34, 495
Milch cows	15, 952, 883	16. 019, 591	+66, 708
Oxen and other cattle	36, 849, 024	36, 875, 648	+26, 624
Sheep	44, 336, 072	43, 431, 136	—904, 936
Swine	51, 602, 780	50, 625, 106	—977, 674

VALUES.

There has been a slight reduction in the average values, except in sheep, which show an increase of 10 per cent. In cattle, and especially in swine, this decline is due rather to the reduction in average quality than to lower price of meat. The scarcity and high price of corn has forced such numbers of poorly fattened animals upon the market as to reduce temporarily the price of all. The following statement exhibits the status of average prices:

Stock.	1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease.
Horses	$68. 84	$67. 00	—$1. 84
Mules	78. 25	77. 88	— .37
Milch cows	22. 14	21. 62	— .52
Oxen and other cattle	15. 21	14. 76	— .45
Sheep	2. 27	2. 50	+ .23
Swine	4. 72	4. 15	— .57

The aggregates of values of all domestic animals on farms, in comparison with those of a year ago, are as follows:

Stock.	1890.	1891.	Increase or decrease.
Horses	$978, 516, 562	$941, 823, 222	—$36, 693, 340
Mules	182, 394, 099	178, 847, 370	—3, 546, 729
Milch cows	353, 152, 133	346, 397, 900	—6, 754, 233
Oxen and other cattle	590, 625, 137	544, 127, 908	—16, 497, 229
Sheep	100, 659, 761	108, 397, 447	+7, 737, 686
Swine	243, 418, 336	210, 193, 923	—33, 224, 413
Total	2, 418, 766, 028	2, 329, 787, 770	—88, 978, 258

The estimated decline of values is about 12 per cent. in swine, between 2 and 3 per cent. in horses and cows, about 3 in oxen and other cattle, and a fraction of 1 per cent. in mules; but an increase of 10 per cent. is found in the value of sheep.

It is evident that the increase in numbers is beginning to affect the value of horses. Correspondents frequently remark that the tendency to decline is seen only in common stock. Generally the improved animals, heavy draft horses, carriage horses, and speedy roadsters, maintain relatively good prices.

The decline in value of cattle is the result of short corn and other crops, which forced much stock upon the market, owners preferring to sell at prevailing values rather than take the risk of wintering. In the nature of things it must be temporary and followed by higher values. The depletion of herds which has glutted markets has to some extent mpaired future supply, and prices will react when this impairment becomes more apparent. Should the corn crop of the present year prove a large, or even medium one, there will be a strong demand for young stock for fattening purposes, which will probably place prices higher than they have been for some time. Shrewd buyers are already looking out for cattle for fattening next fall. This advance is already seen in Chicago quotations. Good to choice cattle were quoted in that market on January 3, at $3.90 to $4.75 per 100, a figure materially lower than in either 1889 or 1890 at the same date. On February 10, however, the quotation was $4.30 to $4.90, an advance in the initial price of more than 10 per cent.

As in the case of corn, oats, and other crops this year, scarcity is likely to prove a cure for low prices.

Sheep appear to be in good demand, at rising prices. The pendulum of price is swinging again towards profit in sheep husbandry, and the feeling is strengthening that more attention should be given to mutton in the farming States.

Hogs show a falling off in average value of 57 cents, or something like 12 per cent. It is the result of high-priced feeding material and the consequent crowding of markets with young and but partially fattened animals. The receipts of all primary markets have been very heavy, the four cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha receiving during 1890 more than 30 per cent. more animals than during the preceding year. The depletion of farm stocks has taken place so rapidly and so completely that a scarcity of hogs for fattening next season is portended, a condition which must result in some stiffening of values.

Table showing the estimated numbers of animals on farms, expressed as a percentage of the numbers of previous years; also average of actual prices in January, 1891.

States and Territories.	Horses.					Mules.					Milch cows.	
	Total number compared with that of January, 1890.	Average price per head.				Total number compared with that of January, 1890.	Average price per head.				Total number compared with that of January, 1890.	Average price per head.
		Under one year old.	Between one and two years old.	Between two and three years old.	Over three years old.		Under one year old.	Between one and two years old.	Between two and three years old.	Over three years old.		
	P. ct.					*P. ct.*					*P. ct.*	
Maine	101	$37.00	$60.00	$83.00	$110.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	$26.40
New Hampshire	101	35.00	54.00	78.00	101.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	26.50
Vermont	100	32.00	48.20	72.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	23.50
Massachusetts	99	38.00	64.30	90.00	114.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	32.40
Rhode Island	100	40.00	65.50	97.50	114.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	33.00
Connecticut	100	40.00	66.00	98.50	112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	32.00
New York	101	36.81	60.00	85.00	110.00	100	$33.33	$52.67	$77.75	$107.35	101	27.21
New Jersey	101	43.00	68.50	92.75	115.50	99	45.00	63.50	96.00	122.25	101	34.00
Pennsylvania	100	36.79	60.81	88.09	113.45	100	38.00	60.75	90.95	119.00	99	26.67
Delaware	100	32.50	47.50	75.00	103.00	100	40.00	63.00	83.50	116.50	100	24.50
Maryland	100	32.75	48.50	74.50	102.00	99	39.25	62.75	87.00	116.50	101	25.00
Virginia	100	29.50	47.14	69.21	90.94	101	35.52	56.30	83.47	103.34	102	21.69
North Carolina	101	32.00	48.50	74.30	91.25	102	38.12	61.00	85.00	104.31	99	17.50
South Carolina	101	33.65	55.15	79.33	97.50	100	38.75	60.00	90.27	106.65	100	21.23
Georgia	101	32.00	51.25	76.00	98.00	101	38.25	60.42	90.62	106.50	99	18.10
Florida	100	27.00	42.50	63.33	83.68	98	31.50	47.22	77.73	102.00	100	16.50
Alabama	100	29.75	45.27	65.00	87.06	100	34.17	49.85	78.00	103.00	99	15.90
Mississippi	100	25.00	37.00	57.00	76.75	99	32.00	47.24	73.50	95.00	99	15.50
Louisiana	100	18.50	26.47	40.71	67.00	101	26.00	42.27	70.17	92.00	99	17.00
Texas	100	14.11	20.70	29.18	43.38	101	25.22	36.97	50.32	70.00	101	14.13
Arkansas	102	21.50	32.50	46.40	69.10	102	29.46	42.67	60.50	81.80	100	13.75
Tennessee	99	38.31	55.85	73.41	86.21	98	43.22	62.22	82.25	95.24	99	16.61
West Virginia	100	32.00	50.26	69.42	88.75	100	34.50	52.23	75.65	96.58	101	22.50
Kentucky	100	37.70	56.06	74.00	94.50	99	42.39	60.41	83.15	101.00	100	21.00
Ohio	100	34.83	53.72	76.40	99.50	98	35.00	55.00	77.14	100.00	99	24.00
Michigan	100	35.75	56.64	77.50	100.50	100	35.00	57.25	78.00	101.00	101	25.18
Indiana	101	36.50	56.12	76.56	99.50	99	37.50	57.27	78.00	100.00	101	21.50
Illinois	100	33.25	48.50	71.00	91.25	98	35.50	54.00	75.00	95.50	101	22.00
Wisconsin	100	31.30	46.00	66.83	92.79	100	30.00	47.00	69.00	100.00	100	21.50
Minnesota	101	31.03	47.07	67.90	93.58	100	31.58	49.25	73.58	98.70	101	20.50
Iowa	100	31.15	45.34	65.15	90.00	101	33.00	48.20	71.05	94.00	98	18.75
Missouri	102	29.00	41.76	57.20	75.00	101	37.22	51.60	68.07	90.00	99	17.00
Kansas	100	24.00	35.75	50.25	72.00	99	29.92	44.00	62.50	86.30	98	18.30
Nebraska	99	23.90	37.90	57.15	78.00	99	30.00	48.00	70.00	92.50	99	18.50
California	100	27.00	38.86	55.50	87.00	100	33.00	49.38	71.00	100.25	100	29.00
Oregon	97	22.50	32.80	43.17	66.00	101	27.57	40.00	57.00	87.00	101	28.50
Nevada	98	21.00	29.00	40.00	65.25	95	26.67	42.00	71.67	90.00	99	31.00
Colorado	99	20.42	32.00	44.00	67.00	99	26.25	41.25	66.25	89.00	101	28.11
Arizona	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	27.50
The Dakotas	104	27.60	43.30	63.40	83.77	102	31.00	44.17	68.69	96.50	102	18.25
Idaho	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	29.00
Montana	100	20.00	26.00	35.75	48.00	101	21.25	32.00	44.75	74.00	101	28.67
New Mexico	97	11.50	18.40	25.40	41.00	98	14.00	23.00	35.00	56.00	98	20.00
Utah	101	16.28	25.60	39.70	56.50	100	14.00	23.00	36.33	60.00	100	20.80
Washington	101	30.00	45.25	70.50	91.00	103	33.00	47.00	69.00	100.00	100	37.00
Wyoming	101	17.50	25.75	33.00	55.00	100	26.10	41.50	59.00	79.50	101	33.00
General average	.....	29.17	43.87	62.27	85.18	.....	36.05	52.46	73.52	94.79	.....	21.62

Table showing the estimated number of animals on farms, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Oxen and other cattle.					Sheep.			Hogs.		
	Total number compared with that of January, 1890.	Average price per head.				Total number compared with that of January, 1890.	Average price per head.		Total number compared with that of January, 1890.	Average price per head.	
		Under one year old.	Between one and two years old.	Between two and three years old.	Over three years old.		Under one year old.	Over one year old.		Under one year old.	Over one year old.
	P. ct.					*P. ct.*			*P. ct.*		
Maine	98	$8.00	$13.50	$21.00	$35.00	101	$2.52	$3.20	98	$6.75	$14.00
New Hampshire	98	7.50	12.86	19.50	32.36	102	2.42	3.15	99	6.00	13.50
Vermont	99	6.50	11.00	18.50	31.20	101	2.53	3.35	97	5.50	12.56
Massachusetts	99	9.50	15.57	25.00	37.57	99	3.35	3.85	98	7.50	14.63
Rhode Island	98	7.50	13.50	21.00	34.00	101	3.50	4.25	100	7.00	14.50
Connecticut	99	10.00	17.00	25.00	37.00	101	3.70	4.26	99	7.75	14.25
New York	99	9.25	15.50	24.28	35.00	101	3.25	4.00	96	5.00	10.34
New Jersey	98	10.20	16.25	27.50	37.30	99	3.36	4.16	95	6.40	12.12
Pennsylvania	98	8.63	14.72	23.56	32.72	104	3.10	4.00	97	5.75	10.75
Delaware	100	7.50	12.00	19.00	26.00	101	3.00	3.80	100	4.90	8.00
Maryland	98	9.00	13.50	20.75	27.50	102	3.05	3.95	101	3.90	7.45
Virginia	100	6.90	11.43	17.50	23.25	100	2.47	3.05	98	2.80	5.25
North Carolina	98	4.50	7.20	11.17	15.61	96	1.25	1 90	100	2.40	5.00
South Carolina	100	5.50	8.50	12.00	17.50	97	1.40	2.00	100	2.75	6.00
Georgia	98	4.26	6.80	10.10	14.00	93	1.25	1.90	99	2.25	4.56
Florida	97	4.29	6.24	8.74	12.75	101	1.19	2.03	101	1.57	3.32
Alabama	99	3 97	6 27	9.12	13.18	96	1.15	1.74	99	2.08	4.32
Mississippi	97	4.00	5.32	8.50	12.75	98	1.12	1.65	98	1.95	4.00
Louisiana	100	4.40	6.41	9.34	13.50	99	1.17	1.80	100	2.03	4.89
Texas	98	4.20	6.26	9.08	12.71	105	1.13	1.70	102	1.95	4.15
Arkansas	101	4.00	5.61	8.30	12.00	100	1.10	1.65	101	1.45	3.29
Tennessee	95	4.36	7.75	12.25	16.75	100	1.65	2.27	102	2.49	5.45
West Virginia	100	8.42	14.43	23.20	32.55	102	2.25	3.10	98	2.78	6.00
Kentucky	93	7.25	11.55	18.03	27.00	96	2.52	3.45	99	3.00	5.53
Ohio	93	8.25	14.50	24.69	32.50	103	2.53	3.54	97	3.43	6.60
Michigan	94	7.56	13.00	21.00	31.75	101	2.56	3.57	93	3.50	7.25
Indiana	95	7.32	12.58	19.42	27.25	103	2.86	3.93	90	3.75	7.36
Illinois	100	7.75	13.00	19.70	26.52	102	2.55	3.50	91	3.80	8.00
Wisconsin	105	6.21	10.82	16.50	24.00	106	2.32	3.20	95	3.95	8.20
Minnesota	100	6.00	10.40	16.00	23.60	105	2.06	2.95	102	4.15	8.66
Iowa	98	7.35	12.52	19.18	26.35	104	2.56	3.45	97	3.90	7.75
Missouri	98	6.50	10.68	16.75	24 00	95	1.95	2.65	98	2.60	5.28
Kansas	94	7.16	12.34	18.50	25.00	98	1.75	2.50	88	2.96	6.74
Nebraska	100	7.00	12.00	18.25	24.90	98	1.70	2.65	90	3.16	6.73
California	101	7.50	12.50	19.48	26.00	93	1.65	2.40	100	3.75	7.95
Oregon	101	7.25	11.23	17.13	25.00	85	1.55	2.40	102	2.75	6.25
Nevada	98	7.00	11.00	16.67	24.00	82	1.75	2.60	90	4.25	9.00
Colorado	97	6.58	10.04	15.50	22.25	102	1.85	2.53	90	4.33	8.42
Arizona	100	6.70	11.50	18.50	24.50	100	1.75	2.50	95	3.60	8.00
The Dakotas	90	6.55	10.89	16.75	23.51	103	2.41	3.45	90	3.75	8.00
Idaho	100	7.00	11.80	15.75	23.20	103	1.75	2.60	102	5.00	11.30
Montana	99	7.34	12.17	16.67	23.50	105	2.00	2.55	103	5.30	11.40
New Mexico	97	5.40	8.60	12.80	16.00	101	1.05	2.00	100	3.50	8.50
Utah	97	6.78	10.70	15.25	20.85	100	1.76	2.83	100	5.50	11.50
Washington	101	10.55	17.55	20.00	30.00	100	2.00	2.94	103	4.50	8.70
Wyoming	98	6.50	10.00	15.40	22.00	103	1.65	2.50	102	4.75	8.60
General average	.....	6.22	10.42	15.98	21.68	.....	1.92	2.76	.....	3.20	6.33

Estimated number of animals on farms and ranches, total value of each kind, and average price, January, 1891.

States and Territories.	Horses.			Mules.			Sheep.		
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.
Maine	100,654	$93.23	$9,383,978	.....	.....	.....	547,670	$3.11	$1,700,516
New Hampshire	52,926	86.90	4,599,294	.....	.....	.....	183,183	2.93	536,909
Vermont	84,353	79.03	6,666,246	.....	.....	.....	351,249	3.12	1,096,038
Massachusetts	63,200	106.37	6,722,394	.....	.....	.....	55,965	3.73	208,470
Rhode Island	10,258	107.13	1,098,980	.....	.....	.....	20,433	4.06	83,009
Connecticut	51,376	102.78	5,280,652	.....	.....	.....	45,824	4.13	189,308
New York	640,253	93.45	59,831,051	5,288	$96.42	$509,882	1,393,583	3.81	5,313,035
New Jersey	97,257	01.77	9,898,090	9,406	117.11	1,101,494	100,075	3.95	395,497
Pennsylvania	570,515	91.04	51,937,861	24,021	104.69	2,514,778	1,039,502	3.71	3,858,631
Delaware	23,000	87.32	2,008,360	4,184	111.05	464,654	22,517	3.58	80,701
Maryland	126,394	80.14	10,129,235	13,623	104.56	1,424,457	156,838	3.67	575,752
Virginia	243,753	72.95	17,781,396	36,444	88.21	3,214,853	444,563	2.89	1,283,720
North Carolina	146,518	78.25	11,464,957	98,221	88.94	8,735,326	398,226	1.70	678,975
South Carolina	68,897	89.49	6,165,754	79,269	98.02	7,770,216	98,970	1.82	180,125
Georgia	112,160	83.84	9,403,231	157,257	95.97	15,092,208	383,017	1.72	658,023
Florida	34,737	71.40	2,480,361	12,350	91.49	1,129,894	111,455	1.83	203,784
Alabama	133,457	73.64	9,828,262	143,258	89.45	12,815,875	274,788	1.56	427,873
Mississippi	135,284	66.15	8,948,373	186,614	85.10	15,880,261	235,345	1.49	350,899
Louisiana	122,157	53.83	6,575,443	95,733	83.04	7,949,274	113,931	1.60	182,825
Texas	1,512,385	32.80	49,613,323	215,277	55.43	11,932,965	4,990,272	1.52	7,601,682
Arkansas	190,896	55.11	10,519,901	132,463	67.55	8,947,576	269,484	1.47	395,737
Tennessee	300,174	70.65	21,207,056	224,661	73.67	16,551,569	511,118	2.07	1,055,663
West Virginia	146,647	67.55	9,905,641	6,867	75.36	517,512	518,827	2.81	1,458,423
Kentucky	394,483	74.39	29,346,700	148,065	73.26	10,847,737	765,679	3.13	2,399,485
Ohio	779,323	77.67	60,529,985	23,983	83.37	1,999,493	4,061,897	3.25	13,189,386
Michigan	472,633	81.18	38,366,437	6,095	93.90	572,323	2,263,249	3.25	7,348,316
Indiana	647,550	78.35	50,735,543	51,674	79.20	4,092,736	1,150,200	3.58	4,114,151
Illinois	1,123,973	70.48	79,214,809	94,554	75.96	7,182,792	770,993	3.19	2,456,769
Wisconsin	433,442	73.27	31,757,833	6,359	86.30	548,797	889,910	2.92	2,597,114
Minnesota	390,835	76.06	29,728,397	11,412	88.03	1,004,563	330,649	2.67	881,245
Iowa	1,095,300	70.05	76,726,750	42,739	77.74	3,322,618	452,025	3.17	1,430,750
Missouri	805,564	57.81	46,573,503	237,000	65.94	15,627,401	898,650	2.42	2,173,834
Kansas	748,108	58.27	43,588,517	89,978	72.68	6,539,343	447,079	2.25	1,007,046
Nebraska	558,297	62.97	35,158,748	45,792	79.55	3,642,780	234,612	2.34	548,171
California	360,921	67.22	24,262,579	43,659	79.41	3,467,093	3,712,310	2.20	8,157,801
Oregon	181,236	47.44	8,598,230	3,647	62.69	228,618	2,431,759	2.12	5,154,114
Nevada	48,947	48.13	2,355,589	1,777	68.61	121,912	504,710	2.35	1,187,835
Colorado	124,052	53.75	6,667,661	4,800	83.67	401,616	1,819,569	2.37	4,306,555
Arizona	31,037	45.00	1,396,665	2,055	60.00	123,300	593,643	2.25	1,335,697
Dakota	237,244	65.25	15,480,665	17,016	86.50	1,471,918	274,319	3.16	866,520
Idaho	89,612	40.00	3,584,480	1,738	51.00	88,638	501,978	2.30	1,154,549
Montana	151,547	39.45	5,978,527	1,838	53.01	97,424	2,089,337	2.37	4,948,595
New Mexico	33,504	31.02	1,039,255	9,750	46.40	452,421	3,123,663	1.69	5,268,057
Utah	90,609	36.59	3,315,151	4,055	43.75	177,397	2,055,900	2.47	5,070,261
Washington	148,291	70.03	10,384,819	1,306	89.50	116,893	673,060	2.62	1,763,687
Wyoming	142,986	39.04	5,582,536	2,304	72.38	166,763	1,119,110	2.25	2,521,914
Total	14,056,750	67.00	941,823,222	2,296,532	77.88	178,847,370	43,431,136	2.50	108,397,447

Estimated number of animals on farms, total value of each kind, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Hogs.			Milch cows.			Oxen and other cattle.		
	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.	Number.	Average price.	Value.
Maine	78,253	$8.20	$641,678	172,430	$26.40	$4,552,152	157,386	$23.94	$3,767,040
New Hampshire	52,136	7.88	410,969	104,041	26.50	2,757,087	116,169	22.87	2,657,092
Vermont	75,551	7.34	554,210	234,642	23.50	5,514,087	167,362	21.41	3,582,884
Massachusetts	67,208	9.21	619,067	176,476	32.40	5,717,822	96,799	26.33	2,548,136
Rhode Island	13,796	8.50	117,265	24,281	33.00	801,273	11,950	26.67	318,713
Connecticut	55,042	9.05	498,128	134,897	32.00	4,316,704	101,122	28.64	2,896,129
New York	672,595	6.55	4,404,558	1,536,849	27.21	41,817,661	783,634	26.95	21,118,774
New Jersey	194,436	8.40	1,633,653	185,328	34.00	6,301,152	65,820	28.06	1,846,867
Pennsylvania	1,157,613	7.20	8,334,815	919,892	26.67	24,533,520	835,222	22.71	18,965,976
Delaware	51,185	5.52	282,541	29,543	24.50	723,804	26,866	21.17	568,627
Maryland	346,510	5.14	1,781,930	143,244	25.00	3,581,100	124,788	20.15	2,514,164
Virginia	969,273	3.54	3,426,381	277,477	21.69	6,018,476	419,523	16.63	6,976,457
North Carolina	1,291,893	3.36	4,343,343	266,712	17.50	4,667,460	390,446	11.12	4,343,440
South Carolina	670,652	3.92	2,628,957	156,575	21.23	3,324,087	208,292	12.54	2,613,023
Georgia	1,610,738	3.08	4,963,651	351,072	18.10	6,354,403	569,200	9.87	5,618,573
Florida	361,601	2.20	795,521	54,951	16.50	906,692	518,245	8.78	4,815,620
Alabama	1,514,701	2.86	4,338,102	308,687	15.90	4,908,123	449,502	9.17	4,123,061
Mississippi	1,371,622	2.65	3,630,682	306,142	15.50	4,745,201	424,188	8.90	3,774,258
Louisiana	706,947	3.17	2,243,850	175,837	17.00	2,989,229	295,731	9.59	2,837,033
Texas	2,321,246	2.83	6,569,126	851,775	14.13	12,035,581	7,024,496	8.89	62,444,260
Arkansas	1,679,908	2.19	3,672,278	329,121	13.75	4,525,414	704,654	8.46	5,961,934
Tennessee	2,287,059	3.32	7,590.293	366,408	16.61	6,086,037	460,349	10.42	4,798,495
West Virginia	476,501	3.62	1,723,599	181,738	22.50	4,089,105	286,528	18.32	5,248,402
Kentucky	2,300,204	3.66	8,413,686	317,093	21.00	6,658,953	476,592	16.73	7,974,869
Ohio	2,741,565	4.19	11,489,352	783,403	24.00	18,801,672	917,539	21.49	19,714,982
Michigan	910,242	4.48	4,073,334	459,475	25.18	11,569,581	503,899	20.15	10,155,165
Indiana	2,560,772	4.76	12,191,323	608,378	21.50	13,080,127	1,053,627	18.07	19,041,149
Illinois	4,944,258	4.98	24,602,627	1,093,922	22.00	24,066,284	1,765,385	17.92	31,628,292
Wisconsin	1,109,660	5.25	5,831,263	694,826	21.50	14,938,759	845,429	16.28	13,761,979
Minnesota	538,077	5.50	2,961,037	565,935	20.50	11,601,668	617,256	15.19	9,377,356
Iowa	5,921,100	4.98	29,475,236	1,278,612	18.75	23,973,975	2,680,247	17.55	47,038,341
Missouri	4,586,400	3.40	15,612,106	812,828	17.00	13,818,076	1,819,122	15.07	27,412,175
Kansas	3,144,324	3.98	12,516,295	758,323	18.30	13,877,311	1,920,893	16.75	32,168,437
Nebraska	2,309,779	4.23	9,772,676	424,270	18.50	7,848,995	1,345,563	16.73	22,507,902
California	517,600	5.26	2,723,611	282,059	29.00	8,179,711	558,244	17.73	9,895,321
Oregon	229,639	4.08	936,928	102,040	28.50	2,908,140	724,592	17.20	12,463,782
Nevada	12,501	6.15	76,879	16,559	31.00	513,329	317,498	15.46	4,909,789
Colorado	23,606	5.35	126,353	62,285	28.11	1,750,831	1,017,465	15.77	16,046,133
Arizona	20,140	5.30	106,742	16,790	27.50	461,725	725,004	14.00	10,150,056
Dakota	428,912	5.02	2,155,285	211,326	18.25	3,856,700	739,815	15.91	11,771,792
Idaho	34,100	7.00	238,700	32,068	29.00	929,972	381,732	14.25	5,439,681
Montana	35,105	7.13	250,302	34,005	28.67	974,923	932,697	15.27	14,242,293
New Mexico	24,852	5.[illegible]	136,688	19,356	20.00	387,120	1,341,856	11.01	14,771,151
Utah	47,641	7.36	350,640	52,910	20.80	1,100,528	383,553	13.71	5,258,518
Washington	147,713	6.01	888,052	92,005	37.00	3,404,185	443,257	20.97	9,293,106
Wyoming	10,400	5.79	60,211	13,005	33.00	429,165	1,096,101	13.47	14,766,681
Total	50,625,106	4.15	210,193,923	16,019,591	21.62	346,397,900	36,875,648	14.76	544,127,908

STOCK NOTES OF STATE AGENTS.

MAINE.

For a number of years past there has been a steady increase in the number of horses, due to the introduction of valuable trotting-bred sires from Kentucky, California, and other States and the general demand from Boston and New York for well-bred trotting, business, and driving horses. This branch of stock breeding has paid better for the past few years than any other branch of the live-stock industry.

The good crops of hay for the past 2 years, and its low price, together with the low price of western beef, have had a tendency to discourage the raising of oxen. Store cattle, driven through from Aroostook County and the provinces, have been purchased to some extent in the central part of the State to consume the surplus hay, which has no demand except for local consumption. For this purpose sheep, also, have been purchased and the number is larger than last year. In the older counties, in the vicinity of large towns, there is a decrease due to the ravages of dogs.

The high price of grain has caused a smaller number of hogs to be fattened than usual, and the number being wintered is much larger than for some years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Reports show an increase in the number of horses as compared with 1 year ago, due to the fact that they are, in many cases, taking the place of oxen on the farm. The number of milch cows is also increased, mainly due to the increase of the dairy industry. Oxen have decreased in number, as the horse is supplanting them for farm work. There has been a revival of the interest in sheep husbandry during the past year, and the number of sheep is very perceptibly increased; many farmers who discontinued sheep raising within the past few years are now buying small flocks of better grade sheep than were formerly kept, with a view to increasing the industry.

VERMONT.

The condition and health of live stock generally are good, but prices are not entirely satisfactory, yet there are ready sales with profit. Stock has not suffered from the cold weather of the past month, as they are housed in good warm barns and are well fed. Many farmers are largely engaged in dairying, as it is found to be more profitable in winter than in summer.

CONNECTICUT.

The number of horses is slowly increasing. They are taking the place of oxen in farm labor, especially on small farms, and there is a growing feeling in favor of raising them. Mules are not raised, and are used but to a limited extent.

The abundance of pasture and hay has tended to increase the number of milch cows and other cattle, but this has been nearly balanced by the low price of dairy products and beef. The outlook for the dairy, especially coöperative creameries, for the coming year is favorable.

There is no sufficient reason for the present low condition of sheep culture, and an increased interest in this class of stock is apparent. There are enough waste pasture and winter forage to maintain three times as many sheep as now exist.

NEW YORK.

The application of electricity or use of cables has dispensed a large number of horses on the street railways of several cities, and these horses have been sold to go back again into the country, thus reducing the necessity of bringing horses

from other States for use here. New York State does not produce one-half of the number of horses required for its pleasure and business. The breeding of horses is, however, increasing every year, and the quality is also improving. The average price would be increased over that of last year but for the throwing upon the market of the thousands of street-car horses no longer required. The counties of New York have each purchased from outside of the State for several years past from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of horses annually. This estimate does not include the counties in which the cities are located, but the agricultural districts. Our farmers are turning their attention more towards breeding their own horses and those for local use, as they find they must pay for these horses, at the rate of 10 to 25 cents a pound, by the sale of products for which they do not realize, on an average, 1 cent a pound. New York is especially adapted to the rearing of good horses by its soil, grasses, and water.

Mules are not bred and their use is lessening.

The rearing of cattle for beef can not be made profitable, as land is too high and the expenses too great; as compared with the cost of cattle-growing in the West, and the cheap transportation by the refrigerator system, beef has been so low, that growing cattle have not been killed unless fat, and very few have been fed on grain to fit them for slaughter. For these reasons there is a slight increase in the number, with a reduction in the value.

Cows are lower in price, and old cows are worth scarcely anything. There is a steady improvement in the actual value of cows as a more extended attention is being paid to the introduction of good blood and to the selection of cows for dairy purposes. The number of cows has increased, as our farmers have been driven from the production of beef to the dairy.

The system of coöperation, in butter making, which has been adopted in many places has stimulated the increase of cows. In the old grain-growing sections of the State, a knowledge of rapid depletion of the soil has led to the establishment of many small dairies. The holding of dairy conferences and dairy schools, under the auspices of the State dairy commissioner and State Dairy Association have awakened considerable interest in dairy matters, both in the manufacture and consumption of dairy products. As a result the value of our dairy products has been increased, and a better local demand has sprung up. Circumstances have made it a necessity for the larger part of our farmers to be dairymen.

The keeping of sheep is now demanding general attention, and but for the ravages of dogs sheep husbandry would be doubled as soon as the stock could be obtained. The number of sheep has materially increased with an enhanced value. On an average fully 5,000 sheep are killed or rendered useless annually by dogs.

The number of hogs is reduced, as the scarcity of grain led to their being turned off when old enough and in fit condition. The reduction would have been much more but for the fact that young pigs were so low in price that many of them are being kept. Pork, in accordance with the price of grain, should have been one-third more in price.

There undoubtedly will be a large demand for pigs in the spring, as the number of old hogs wintered is reduced.

NEW JERSEY.

Hitherto our farmers have not raised a sufficient number of horses to supply the demand. The number as compared with that of one year ago is slightly increased. Although but few mules are raised more attention is being given them, and a small increase in the number is noted during the past year. Generally those used are imported.

The number of milch cows is increasing, owing to the increase of population and the growing demand for the dairy products. Farmers are breeding better cows and giving them better care and shelter than heretofore. Stables are constructed for health as well as comfort, and food is more carefully prepared, so as to produce the best results, whether for milk, butter, or beef.

Owing to the ravages of dogs and the increase of the dairy industry, the number of sheep is considerably decreased as compared with the number of one year ago.

The number of hogs is also decreased, on account of the low price of pork. This industry has never recovered from the disastrous results of the hog cholera, which prevailed so extensively a few years since.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Owing to the favorable fall for grass and the late setting in of winter, stock of all kinds entered the winter in good condition. By the introduction of a great many thoroughbred horses the quality of this class of stock is much improved over what it was a few years ago in many sections of the State.

But few mules are raised, although more attention is being given them than formerly.

Not as many cattle as usual are being fed this winter, on account of the scarcity and consequent high price of feed.

Quite a boom in the sheep husbandry has started in the past year, owing to a feeling that the day of cheap raising on the public lands of the West is about over, and that sheep will again be a profitable stock here. The dog nuisance is a great drawback to sheep-raising in this State.

Although the number of hogs is about the same as one year ago, the killing off has been done much earlier, and being lighter in weight and not so thoroughly fattened has caused a decline in present prices, with a prospect of better prices for late pork.

VIRGINIA.

The price of horses has increased, owing to an increased demand and improvement in breeding. Mules have also advanced in price. The rapid growth of small towns in mining districts may have influenced this somewhat. Their number has not increased, owing to the tendency in certain parts of the State to divide up the large farms into smaller ones, and horses are preferred on the latter. The number of milch cows has increased somewhat, with prices better than last year. Sheep about hold their own as to numbers. Better prices and increased demand for them have caused the farmers to sell off closer than heretofore. Hogs have suffered a good deal from cholera. In price they range about as last year.

NORTH CAROLINA.

There is an increase in the number of horses as compared with last year; also a slight increase in price. Although the number of mules is about the same as last year, the price is increased fully 10 per cent. Milch cows are about the same. There is a perceptible falling off in the number of sheep, owing to the "stock law" and the ravages of dogs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The condition and progress of stock raising is satisfactory. In the coast region and the great fresh-water swamps, the canebrakes and Bermuda grass furnish excellent pasturage through the whole year, and cattle keep fat without other feed or attention, while in the northern sections of the State the clovers furnish stock raisers good grazing for cattle a greater part of the year. The improvement of cattle by the introduction of better blood is noticeable in every section. Dairying, as a business, is increasing, and well authenticated experiments have demonstrated that handsome profits are derived from this industry. Sheep and hogs are raised chiefly for home consumption, very few of either ever being shipped out of the State.

ARKANSAS.

The increase in live stock during the past year is at least normal. The low prices which have prevailed during that period have not, as heretofore, served to especially encourage this industry; more attention, however, has been given to the sheltering of stock, the introduction of pure bred sires and males for breeding purposes, and the increase of the pasturage area devoted to tame grasses.

Sheep-growing is receiving more attention than formerly, in several localities, but 'the ever present and over numerous dog" is still a perpetual menace to this most promising and profitable of our industries, with small prospect of early relief. Until the middle of December the pastures and ranges furnished fairly good grazing, which put all stock in good condition.

Owing to the heavy crop of mast, less corn than usual has been fed to swine to put them in proper condition for slaughter, and the supply of pork packed this season for home consumption doubtless largely exceeds that of last year. Domestic animals, to within the past six weeks, have been unusually free from epidemic diseases. Since that time, however, cholera has prevailed among the swine to a considerable extent in several localities. An unusual fatality has also prevailed among horses and mules, in many portions of the State, from what is familiarly known as "blind staggers." This is attributed to the use of unsound or diseased corn as food. Several correspondents estimate the loss from this disorder alone as largely in excess of the usual annual increase.

TENNESSEE.

Horses and cattle are dying in considerable numbers in many counties of this State with a disease strongly resembling blind staggers, and supposed to be occasioned by eating unsound corn. In some counties the loss has been sufficient to perceptibly lower the number as compared with last year. Farmers are giving attention to raising better horses for farm purposes. This disposition to secure the most useful and best adapted animal for all kinds of farm work finds expression also in an increased demand for mules of a better class and of better prices. There is a noticeable difference in prices of horses in some counties, caused by the importation of scrubs from Texas, which are generally regarded with disfavor.

Some attention has been given to improvement of cattle of the last few years, and as a consequence thoroughbred Jerseys, Holsteins, etc., are not uncommon in any part of the State, while some sections can boast of as fine herds as can be found anywhere. Cows generally are better fed and better attended than formerly and are proportionally more profitable. On lines of railroad, with easy shipping facilities and favorable freight rates to New York, there has lately grown up quite a market for spring lambs at good prices, some 4 months old being sold as high as $7.50 per head to meet the demand for fancy-priced meat in that city. Hogs have suffered from cholera during the last year, but not so much as to decrease their numbers to any appreciable extent.

OHIO.

Within the last year or two there has been considerable change in the horse interests of Ohio. The decline in price of heavy draft horses has stopped almost entirely the practice of buying 2 and 3-year olds and feeding them for shipment. The number of fine stallions has increased, as farmers are understanding that there is no profit in raising other than the best class of animals. On the other hand, the general average quality of horses is lowered by the importation of cheap low grades from the plains and horse ranches of the Territories. These horses are used by street-car companies, butchers, grocers, and for the road by agents and farmers because they are hardy and cheap. The great influx of such stock has reduced the average price

of horses and displaced better home-grown animals. The depression among farmers has led them to sell off closely to save feed and raise money.

The low price of butter from the farm, incident to the increased use of creamery butter, along with the low price of steers, has led farmers to reduce the number of cows. In the dairy districts the number has not decreased so much, if any. It was believed that the Ohio oleomargarine law would be such a protection to dairymen that they would increase the number.

There are very few oxen used in Ohio, and the number is declining as the timber lands are being cleared up. They are used only on the clearings and in some few of the mining districts. Farmers find it more profitable to sell the calves for veal than to raise steers, and it is difficult for the farmer with one or two steers to find sale for them, since the introduction of dressed beef. The steers from small farms are picked up by shippers of beef, at their own prices.

Sheep have increased in numbers and quality, the mutton breeds having the lead.

The short crop and high price of corn have led farmers to sell off shoats and sows, while their fattened hogs have hardly deserved the name. The average weight is very light. Cholera has been a blessing to some who have lost their hogs early and saved their corn. Fifty-cent corn can not be fed profitably to 3-cent hogs. Hogs are unprofitable now, and the number is being reduced as fast as the farmers can find buyers.

MICHIGAN.

The number of horses has slightly increased, owing more to the want of a market at a remunerative price than to the increased number raised. The class of horses most sought after at present is a gentleman's roadster, which, well broken and in good form, is ready sale at a good price.

Cattle, except milch cows, have fallen off in number, and the decrease another year will be still more marked, as no calves have been saved except by the breeder of high-bred and pedigreed kinds. Prices are low, and farmers are turning their attention more to sheep and ridding themselves of cattle. Sheep are now considered the best stock a farmer can keep. The price of lambs fit for feeding has perhaps more to do with the advance of sheep than the price of wool. For 3 years past the produce of our flocks has been sold for feeding or fed by the farmer himself. The result is a depreciation of the flock, which to some extent has been kept up by the purchase from other States. This year the ewe lambs only are saved. This will of course show an increase in the future. The mutton breeds are now the most popular.

The hog has but few friends just now. The price is so low and corn so high that every hog is fed at a loss.

INDIANA.

The number of horses is increased, as compared with last year, owing to greater attention being given the breeding of grade draft horses. The demand for mules makes them higher in price than horses. There is a decided increase in the number of sheep over last year. Their quality is also much improved and farmers find them more profitable than any other class of farm animals. Owing to the short corn crop fat hogs were sold lighter by 20 pounds than usual, and farmers sold their hogs off very close, only retaining the breeding animals.

ILLINOIS.

There has been an increase in the number of horses as compared with one year ago. Prices are lower than for many years past; only fancy roadsters and fully-developed draft horses are much sought after or command the prices of 1 year ago.

There is small increase in the number of milch cows, and more attention is being given to their quality. The decrease in the number of oxen and other cattle is considerable, due perhaps to the fact that some stock farms are being changed to grain

farms. Not as many cattle have been shipped to be fattened for market, because of the high price of corn and low price of beef.

From 1884 to 1889, inclusive, there was a steady falling off in the numbers of sheep. The better prices of mutton and wool for the past year or two are again bringing this class of farm animals to the front. Only for the risk of loss and injury by sheep-killing dogs a flock would soon be found on most of the farms in the State.

Hogs show the greatest decrease in numbers of any class of farm stock, owing to the continued low price of hog product and high price of corn, together with the loss from swine plague, which in many localities swept off a large majority of hogs, large and small, causing an alarm in adjoining neighborhoods, which sent many half-grown hogs to market.

IOWA.

The winter has been exceedingly favorable for stock, and this has been all the more appreciated on account of the high price of feed. Although a good fair crop of hay was raised in most localities, the price has kept up on account of so much being exported. The general tendency in stock raising is growing toward better stock, improved methods of feeding, and earlier maturity. Hog cholera has prevailed in many localities, which, with the high price of corn, considerably reduces the number of hogs.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Many of our horses are advanced in years and are not in sound condition. About one-third were imported from the West, mostly from Montana, and are small and of the inferior broncho breed. Owing to these causes their value is low. The remaining or native-bred horses are of an excellent quality and are Norman, Clydesdale, and Shires.

There has been an increase in cattle on account of the low price of beef; the cattle industry is not profitable. Hogs have decreased during the past year owing to scarcity of feed.

The sheep industry has increased rapidly during the past year, and it is generally conceded will prove to be the most profitable live-stock industry in the State. The winter thus far has been remarkably mild and open, and stock of all kinds have subsisted on the range with no care except to be sheltered at night. The system of shelter has been very much improved. Settlers are building comfortable sheds and barns, and it is rare that stock perish for want of shelter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The quality of horses is being greatly improved by the introduction of better blood. Percherons, Clydesdales, and English Shires are the favorites, with a good deal of attention paid to roadsters. On account of the short corn crop, many farmers sold large numbers of their cattle for what they would bring, which otherwise would have been kept another year. Those of more conservative views sold only their matured animals, holding their young stock in hopes of good crops and better prices this year.

The number of sheep is much increased over that of last year. Our dry climate and rich native grasses are admirably adapted for successful sheep husbandry, and the prospects are for a larger increase this year.

MINNESOTA.

The increase in the number of horses during the past year is very considerable, while the importation has perhaps exceeded that of last year. Brood mares are now common to the farm, and farmers have raised many mare colts. The Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian, English Shire, and Cleveland Bay are the breeds mostly patronized

by the farmer. The mares on the farm are of the native blood, though many farmers have half-blooded animals that are now old enough to raise colts. While the line of breeding is thus confined principally to heavy horses, trotting and racing breeds are receiving some attention.

Dairymen are selecting a better class of milch cows, and more attention is being bestowed to the care, feeding, and keeping stock in good, clean, well-ventilated stables. Early maturity and greater weight in beef cattle are two requisites that are generally observed.

Large numbers of sheep have been imported during the past summer, and more attention is being given to wool growing. The pork industry is about the same as last year. A slight increase in numbers is noticeable, but the average weight is less.

MISSOURI.

Horses are increasing in number and improving in grade, but the percentage of increase has been reduced by the prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 20 counties. Mules, though profitable, are not so popular as horses, and the shipments have more than equaled the increase.

The number of milch cows and young heifers is decreased, as compared with the number one year ago, there being no market for them. Many are dying, and it is attributed to eating unsound corn. All other cattle are likewise decreasing in numbers.

Sheep-raising is improving, but the demand has been greater than the increase; thus the number on hand is smaller than one year ago. The loss by dogs has been very large.

The number of hogs is much smaller. Cholera has prevailed in 22 counties, and the scarcity of feed has sent many to market in a half-fat condition. Wherever there has been a heavy crop of mast, permitting farmers to hold their hogs, the natural increase has almost equaled the shipments and loss from cholera.

MISSISSIPPI.

Thus far the winter has been very open and all stock are above an average condition. The grade of cattle is being very much improved by the importation of blooded stock. The crop of mast has been quite heavy, and hogs have done well, but a limited amount of cholera is reported.

KANSAS.

The number of horses, as compared with that of January, 1890, is about the same. Mules being in demand have been sold off closely, causing a decrease in number.

The failure of the corn crop has prevented an increase in milch cows and other cattle. Had the fall and winter weather not been very favorable to the growth of grasses, the decrease in both would have been much greater. The high price of corn, compelling farmers to sell off rapidly their hogs of all ages, has made a large decrease. Hog cholera is reported in many of the eastern counties, and in some places is prevailing to a considerable extent. Other kinds of live stock are in good condition.

WISCONSIN.

There is an increase in the number of horses as compared with one year ago. More than enough are raised to supply all local demands and many are shipped out of the State. Milch cows are also increased owing to the increase in the dairy industry. The number of hogs is decreased on account of the high price of corn, which caused farmers to sell their stock very close. Many were sold which were not in condition for sale.

CALIFORNIA.

There is a considerable increase in the number of horses as compared with January 1, 1890, and great progress has been made in the improvement of their quality during the past few years. The broncho horses of 10 years ago have, by being bred to blooded stock, give place to good roadsters and fine draft horses. Greater speed has been given to the common roadster, together with the durability of the broncho, and size and symmetry to the general draft horse. Mules are also more numerous and larger in size, and by many of the ranchers are preferred to horses for farm work, as they will stand more fatigue and hard usage.

While the number of cattle is only about the same as last year, there has been great improvement in the quality of the common stock by the introduction of better blood, such as Holstein, Durham, Devon, Jersey, and Polled Angus. There are many choice pure herds of the above breeds in the State.

Owing to the reclaiming of the wild lands, over which large herds of sheep roamed formerly, by the vineyardist and orchardist there has been very little, if any, progress in sheep husbandry.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN ARIZONA.

Mr. Charles D. Poston, the statistical agent of this Department for Arizona, writes relative to sheep husbandry in that Territory as follows:

The first knowledge obtained of sheep raising in that great plateau between the Rio Grande and Colorado is from Casteñada's account of Coronado's expedition in 1542, when the Spanish explorers found a great branch of the Apache tribe, whom they named Navajoes (Knifers), raising sheep in a country resembling in physical characteristics ancient Scythia, where the Mongolians have been famous for herding live stock from time immemorial. In all this long interval of time the Navajoes have continued their pastoral industry, very seldom selling any sheep. The woolen blankets, manufactured by the Navajoe Indians on primitive looms, form an industrial curiosity.

The climatic conditions for sheep raising are extremely favorable and no contagious diseases have been known. The sheep are principally grazed upon the public domain, for which the herders pay neither rent nor taxes, and the assessed value of the herds falls far below the actual amount. One peculiarity of grazing sheep in Arizona, which may not apply to the States, is that they are driven from the elevated plateaux upon the approach of winter to the valleys in the southern portion of the Territory, where they are sheared and returned to the north in the spring to feed on new pastures.

If the farmers in the southern agricultural valleys should enter upon the cultivation of sugar beet the yield will be about 25 tons per acre, producing two crops annually on irrigated land, or a total of 50 tons per acre, of which at least 40 tons per acre of residuum will furnish excellent winter provender for sheep, an element of sustenance not hitherto counted upon, but of such magnitude as to attract attention.

Estimating the climatic, pastoral, and agricultural advantages of Arizona, with the present and prospective facilities of transportation and the remote prospect of overproduction of wool, sheep husbandry may be confidently relied upon as a safe, permanent, and profitable industry.

COTTON.

The cotton returns for February report the estimated product compared with last year, the proportion sent from plantations, and yield of lint to seed.

The plants were prolific in bolling, opening so rapidly in the early autumn as to tax the capacity of pickers and leave the cotton exposed to the weather, which was unusually moist. There is consequently a general complaint of discoloration, and to some extent injury of the fiber. From the same cause an unusual amount of trash was gathered with the cotton that was thus exposed. A consolidation of the county estimates, as returned by reporters, makes 106 per cent. of the product of last year. The State averages are as follows: North Carolina (which had a very small crop last year), 148; South Carolina, 106; Georgia, 105; Florida, 95; Alabama, 104; Mississippi, 103; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 108; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 110.

Some correspondents claim that there has been an organized effort to hold back the delivery of the crop, in the hope of better prices; others report its rapid marketing to get the benefit of the higher rates of the opening season. It is possible that these causes were both operative, the one early in the season, the other later, counteracting the early movement. The proportions sent from plantations are thus reported: North Carolina, 86 per cent.; South Carolina, 85; Georgia, 85; Florida, 90; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 85. General average, 87.

The above estimates of production are those of our correspondents, given without allowance for underestimate, with correction only of obvious errors. It is proper to say that they have in former years proved conservative, and that when formal estimates by the Statistician were based upon them, with such allowances as experience proved to be necessary, the outcome of the crop was usually forecast with wonderful precision. It is probable that the crop will somewhat exceed the above indications.

The proportion of lint to seed, is reported at 32 to 33 per cent., the better results being in the Atlantic States, in Louisiana, and in Texas.

The following notes of correspondents are presented:

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Gates:* A fair crop. *Beaufort:* The crop of 1890 is the largest in many years. Ten to 12 per cent. of the seed is exchanged at the oil-mills for cotton-seed meal at the rate of one ton of seed for half a ton of meal. *Alamance:* Not more than 30 or 40 bales were raised here and this sold in a loose, unpacked state direct to the factories, of which there are eighteen in the county. The crop was better in quality and quantity than for several years past. *Montgomery:* The crop of 1889 was the shortest ever known and the staple much inferior to the average, resulting from a cold, wet spring and early fall frost; that of 1890 was more than an average in all respects. *Mecklenburgh:* The increase of yield in this section is attributable to the earliness of the spring and lateness of the fall. *Halifax:* It was a rare sight to see a boll of injured cotton. Almost the entire crop opened. *Cumberland:* Our oil-mill was burned about 2 months ago, and seed is worth only 15 cents per bushel now. Very lit-

tle cotton is held in this county. *Wayne:* Will average 100 as to acreage planted. *Lenoir:* Acreage not so great as last year, but about twice as many bales of cotton made; the best crop in 10 years; was damaged in quality, by remaining in patch so long. *Cleveland:* Length of staple very good, but quality was injured by trash and dirt. *Onslow:* Crop opened earlier than usual, and where laborers could be had was gathered in fair condition. *Iredell:* Very little sale, owing to decline in lint, low price of seed, and better condition of farmers. *Harnett:* First picking good, balance weather stained; staple average. *Granville:* Somewhat stained by excessive rains; staple good. *Gaston:* Did not sample well on account of wet weather and rank growth; greater part more or less stained. *Warren:* Best crop, quantity and quality considered, for several years; staple was unusually long and white, and, as picking commenced early and frost was late, there was comparatively no stained cotton. *Wilson:* The crop of 1889 being short, much preparation was made for that of 1890, and the increase of acreage with the favorable season gave the result as stated, 150 per cent. of 1889. *Perquimans:* Farmers being cramped to meet their expenses, and the oil mills offering the best price for seed, nearly all of it goes to them. *Chatham:* Being largely a grain and stock growing county, cotton seed is used for feeding and manure—the cost of transportation to mill and return of meal making it unprofitable to exchange. The fully developed seed makes a slight reduction in per cent. of lint *Hyde:* A little cotton still in the fields. *Craven:* There was such a failure in 1889 and the crop of 1890 was so good that there is hardly any comparison. I know 200 per cent. is low enough. Our yield per 100 pounds was very good this year, but long standing in fields made cotton very trashy and dirty. Little seed was sold, but near New Berne much exchanged for meal. *Davidson:* Cotton picked earlier than usual; no storms to destroy or damage, late frost giving ample time to mature. *Greene:* Bolls all opened in so short a time this season that pickers could not keep up, and 50 per cent. was very much colored and trashy. *Northampton:* Largest crop ever made in this county. *Pitt:* The very low price prevailing has held some cotton back; not as much seed sold as last year, the price being lower. *Alexander:* Acreage not a full one, but the yield good. Frost was late and the cotton opened well; free from stain and trash. *Durham:* Acreage in cotton gradually decreasing—tobacco taking its place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Colleton:* Thirty-three pounds to the 100 is no longer considered a good yield, owing to the introduction of a better grade of seed. The crop has been marketed in better condition than any crop for the past 3 years. *York:* Cotton sampled bad, generally, during the past season, but amount of crop increased 10 per cent. *Newberry:* Quality very poor; rotted in the field and blued badly on account of excessive rains in the fall. It is hard to estimate the amount of seed sold. The colored people sell theirs and many of the whites do the same, and our estimate may be too low. *Laurens:* Cotton not so good as last year, but acreage greater; inferior quality due to too much rain. Increased yield from improved seed, mostly Peterkin, which will turn off 40 pounds of lint to the 100 of seed cotton. Price of seed at oil mills lower than last year, and farmers intend to use more as a fertilizer, with phosphoric acid. *Lexington:* Poor in staple and color, with considerable trash. *Hampton:* Much damage from frequent rains, injuring staple and color, and causing trash to adhere. *Marlborough:* A few fields not yet picked. *Union:* The crop has greatly exceeded the expectations of the farmers. The act of Congress in relation to the use of cotton-seed oil in connection with lard has reduced the price of the seed about 5 cents per bushel. *Spartanburg:* Excessive rains in the early picking caused it to be full of sap and trash. Seeds were green and heavy with only 30 pounds of lint; but later picking gave 36 pounds. An oil mill has just started in our city, but the price of seed being 25 per cent. lower than in 1889, our farmers are tardy in selling. *Barnwell:* Wet weather and scarcity of pickers the cause of delay in finishing the cotton picking. In some few localities the seasons were more favorable for the crop and heavy fertilizing made it better than an average, but we report as to the whole. *Aiken:* In consequence of scarcity of labor and unfavorable seasons the open cotton

had to remain in field longer than desirable, hence the poor quality. *Kershaw:* Price of seed at railroad station, 12 to 15 cents; at farms in my neighborhood, 7 to 10 cents. *Williamsburgh:* Quality poor; crop matured early but wet weather delayed picking, consequently large depreciation from long exposure in fields. While the crop was large it was not a bonanza, prices being too low. The mills only got the seed from points on lines of transportation. *Berkeley:* The upland cotton crop is better on stiff lands than last year, but poorer on sandy lands, on account of rains in May and June, and again in July. Sea Island crop the largest per acre that has ever been known, I believe. By judicious selection they have brought the yield of lint to seed from 5 and 6 to 1, to 3 per 1. No caterpillars the last year.

GEORGIA.—*Jasper:* The yield per acre was not as great by 10 per cent. as for 1889; the increase of bales is in the increased acreage. *Tattnall:* Quality and staple were never poorer, scarcity of hands to gather, the principal cause. *Baker:* Staple damaged by too much rain during picking season; near railroad and river seed is sold to oil mills. *Franklin:* Cotton was damaged by rain. *Webster:* Inferior in quality, owing to continuous rain in September and October, which colored staple and delayed gathering. *Taliaferro:* Continuous rains set in about the beginning of picking season and farmers could not "catch up" till the crop had all opened. Every week the cotton was harder to pick, and became more stained and trashy; on the whole it was the worst stained and most trashy crop ever gathered in the county. *Laurens:* The staple was full average, but October rains and trash reduced the quality in other respects. *Douglas:* Quality injured by rain; not one bale in ten was strict good middling. *Telfair:* All cotton seed used as fertilizers; am not aware of any having been sold to oil mills. *Jefferson:* The crop on account of lying in fields so long is poor. *Habersham:* The weather being very wet at first opening damaged the samples; hence the low price for all grades but the very best; these would command 9 cents and above. *Dodge:* Quality of cotton very poor for want of labor in picking season. *Harris:* Crop cut off by unfavorable seasons; a few rains and early frost made the cotton poor; but little first-class. *Lincoln:* Much that has been sent to market is still unsold and is lying in warehouses awaiting better prices. There is yet 40 per cent. of the crop unmoved from the farms; the acreage in this county is fully 10 per cent. over last year, and the yield per acre is 10 per cent. larger. *Fayette:* Quality 90 per cent. off on account of so much rain. *Campbell:* Crop above an average in quantity, below in quality; an unusual amount remains in hands of producers at this date, prices too low to stimulate an excess of acreage for 1891. *Coffee:* Quality this year inferior to that of last; staple quite good, but color in some a little yellow. Seed selling at 15 cents to feed stock; will probably be some sold to oil mills. *Chattahoochee:* Too much rain, and scarcity of labor, during September and October. Only a few negroes sell to oil mills to get ready cash; percentage too small to report. *McDuffie:* Owing to excessive rain, the sample is the worst stained in years. It is a suicidal policy to sell cotton seed at 12 to 15 cents per bushel and buy guano (to fertilize corn and cotton) that is not half as good as the seed. *Dooly:* The unfavorable fall for picking put upon the market a great deal of "storm cotton" colored by the rains and remaining long in the fields, hence trashy. The seasonable months of July and August gave it a more lengthy and heavy staple. But little seed is sold to oil mills by planters or owners of the soil; that sold is generally by tenants when pressed for money. *Pike:* Rain suspended picking for a month. *Calhoun:* About half the crop is middling, quite an amount very inferior. *Chattooga:* Farmers aiming to plant too much cotton. Oil mill at Rome doing a good business. *Jackson:* A good average crop; heavy loss from storms, rains, etc., fully one-third off of price. There remains in the county now some 20 per cent. of cotton. Picking is usually from the 20th to the 30th of December; this year, on the 28th of January, some fields are white with cotton. *Bullock:* Bad weather lasted nearly the whole picking season. *Washington:* Too much rain for picking cotton in good condition. *Walker:* Early picking was stained by excessive rains in the early part of October. *Troup:* An unusual amount of low-grade cotton. *Taylor:* The cotton now in the hands of planters is

generally of a very inferior grade and hard to sell, the buyers saying their orders are for better grades. Quality injured by bad weather. *Talbot:* After close observation since 1842 I am confident I never saw a crop of such poor quality. It opened very early and much faster than it could be gathered, even in good weather. It was rainy and damp in the beginning of the picking season and the crop was blued and almost rotted. While middling would bring 9 cents to-day, the bulk of the sales is below 7½ cents. Quality of seed very inferior. *Pierce:* Farmers short of pickers, and late in housing the crop; but little, however, is still in the field; late picking has damaged, to some extent, the lint. All our cotton is upland long staple—worth usually from 20 to 25—this year from 15 to 20. *Marion:* The great falling off in grade and high price of labor in cultivating and picking have made the crop of 1890 very unsatisfactory, and not profitable to any extent. *Madison:* Length of staple fine; low quality reported (80) due to excessive rains on crop before it was gathered. *Lowndes:* Bollworm in some localities very destructive—in some instances destroying 25 per cent. *Gwinnett:* Ten per cent. increase of the crop of 1890 over that of 1889 is the lowest estimate—most probably it would reach 15. Staple slightly damaged by excessive rains during half the picking season. *Jones:* Largest cotton crop ever known in this county, bringing about 7 cents per pound. Very discouraging to farmers; the acreage will doubtless be somewhat reduced this year. Quality off 25 per cent.; color nearly a buff on red lands; rotten burrs very trashy. *Glynn:* Not over 20 bales raised in this county. Cotton has been abandoned on account of unreliable labor; formerly shipped 1,000 bales sea island. *Forsyth:* Extra good crop, better than for several years past. *Decatur:* In the locality where the sea island can be grown as well as the short staple there was entirely too much moisture for the latter. The bollworm did considerable damage, and the cotton also rotted. Although the acreage was greater in that section, the crop was not an average one, and there was no increase in the total yield. *Dawson:* Farmers are holding back a small per cent. of last year's crop, hoping for better prices, but most of it has been sold. No seed goes to oil mills; all used as feed and to make a compost fertilizer; price 10 and 12 cents per bushel. *Colquitt:* Staple fine and fine weather for picking. Last year many planted, by way of experiment, long staple or black seed cotton, and finding it did well, will plant more extensively the coming season. *Clay:* The picking season was unfavorable, quite rainy, and labor scarce, hence we have had more poor cotton than I have ever known. Owing to concert of action among the alliance men, more cotton is in the hands of planters than I have ever known at this date. *Bibb:* About one-fourth of the crop was clean and good, the rest was badly stained and the staple much damaged by rot. *Columbia:* Cotton poor; staple short, but yellow and trashy, owing to rainy season in fall. *Hall:* Quality not good on account of rain in fall, but comparatively free from trash. *Camden:* Staple fair, color good, and free from trash. Little grown here, and generally used for home consumption. *Clayton:* Quality injured by rains during picking season. Farmers are gradually enabling themselves to hold their cotton for more satisfactory prices, which accounts for the great increase in the quantity held in this section. *Montgomery:* Farmers pay 13 cents per bushel for cotton seed for fertilizing purposes. Considerable sea-island cotton is grown here. It is a well-known fact that it is indigenous to the islands of the coast of South Carolina, and if we get new seed from there every 3 or 4 years, we produce a very fine lint and much more per acre than can be produced there. *Chatham:* Cotton injured by rains in August and September, trashy and tinged. Staple of sea island not so good as last year. The oil mills here pay $10 per ton of 2,000 pounds for island seed and $12 for upland or green seed.

FLORIDA.—*Holmes:* The Department sent me a package of "Welbourn's pet" cotton, which was planted last year and made 36 per cent of lint; a few bollworms were noticed on these stalks, but none sufficient to injure any of the crops; stalks reached 6 feet in height with plenty of bolls. *Madison:* The bollworm caused, perhaps, more loss this year than was ever occasioned by the caterpillar, but did not extend north of here more than 50 or 60 miles; ravages were confined to Leon, Jef-

ferson, and Madison in Florida, and Thomas, Brooks, and Lowndes in Georgia, just north of us. *Santa Rosa:* Yield and quality of cotton, good; no blight, no bollworm. *Putnam:* No caterpillar or bollworm, but a great quantity of cotton red bug, which stained the lint and damaged the sale 25 per cent. *Gadsden:* Early picking injured by rain; a large per cent. of crop good. *Leon:* A disastrous year for cotton; attributed generally to the bollworm, but I think there was other insect help; the failure last season will decrease the acreage next. *St. Martin:* Fall was very favorable for picking, and the crop has been gathered earlier and in better condition than usual. *Lincoln:* It is hard to give a correct estimate of acreage or bales; from my observation I think 90 per cent. or more has been marketed; the crop turned out better than was anticipated, owing to "picking damp and housing, and cotton heated," thereby increasing lint at expense of seed; very small per cent. good cotton. *Bradford:* A general complaint of red bugs; they came in July, and there were millions of them; they sapped the cotton, causing it to rust and shed at a fearful rate. *Washington:* Cotton injured by too much rain through the summer and a two weeks drought.

ALABAMA.—*Clarke:* In a few instances cotton picking was not finished until first of January—the greater part by the middle of December. The crop of the county was over an average. There was a good deal of low-grade cotton, selling as low as 7 cents per pound. *Pickens:* The Peterkin cotton turned out fully 33⅓ pounds of lint to 100 pounds of seed cotton. *Marion:* No seed sold to oil mills, but the price is 10 cents per bushel. *Elmore:* Crop equal to that of last year in quantity, but inferior in quality; damaged in field by wet weather and storms. *Coffee:* The yield per acre is short of 1889, but the additional acres planted will make the total production about the same. The staple is very good, the cotton being well matured, but a considerable quantity was stained by the long wet spell in picking season. *Hale:* This is the first year in many we have had no caterpillars, and the bollworm was less destructive than usual, the warm weather in February bringing out the flies and the cold snap, May 1, killing them. I give 37 per cent. of cotton seed sold, the estimate of my assistants, but think it too low. Even 40 per cent. would not be too high. *Washington:* Very little seed sold to oil mills; it is mostly used in the county for feeding and fertilizing. For home purposes it sells at 10 and 12 cents per bushel. *Autauga:* Quality 90 per cent.; not free from trash and sand, owing to rains, etc. The negro tenants on river sell to oil mills. *Lawrence:* The fall was favorable for picking and the crop was gathered in good condition. *Shelby:* By order of Alliance leaders an unusually large proportion of the cotton crop has been held back by farmers, they giving as reasons therefor inadequacy of price offered, etc. The indications now are that a smaller acreage will be planted in cotton this year than last. Most of the surplus seed in this county is fed to stock; but little sold to oil-mills. *Morgan:* Fall very favorable for gathering; farmers holding their cotton for better prices. *Calhoun:* Quality of cotton poorer than ever before known, the loss in price on this account being probably 15 per cent. *Conecuh:* Fine weather in August and September caused cotton to open fast, and large quantities were gathered in fine condition, but the greater part remained in the field for want of labor to do the picking till the beginning of fall rains, and was more or less damaged. Some estimate their loss at 10 per cent. of their whole crop, the cotton dropping out on the ground. *Dallas:* Owing to seasonable weather and the absence of caterpillars the cotton crop reached its highest development last fall. The quality, however, was inferior to that of the preceding season. A wet spell about the middle of the fall damaged all open cotton and rendered the lint somewhat stained and trashy, making the prices very low. *Macon:* The damage by wet weather in the picking season was not so great as anticipated, and the late fall caused immature bolls to open, hence the discrepancy in this report and reports for recent months. *Marengo:* Early part of season bad for gathering cotton; a good top crop was made late, but was stained by early frost. *Lamar:* The lint is the cleanest of dirt I have ever seen. The early picking was blued by rain and the late cotton yellowed by frost. *Walker:* More cot-

ton was grown this year than last, but the quality was not so good. The proportion of lint to seed was larger than usual, owing to light, unmatured seed. All seed is used for feeding purposes, and the demand always exceeds the supply, hence the high price. Caterpillars and worms seldom damage the crop in this section. *Colbert:* An average crop, but prices so low that half has not been sold. *Franklin:* Number of bales larger than in 1889, but damaged by early rains and frost. *Barbour:* Excessive rainy weather, preventing picking at proper time, caused damage to at least 50 per cent. of the crop, discoloration, and loss in weight; seed also much damaged and lighter. Market value damaged not less than 2 cents per pound, making an average loss of $5 a bale on the entire crop. Sound seed for planting will be scarce. *Chambers:* Some damage to crop, owing to wet season. Farmers will not realize so much for the crop of 1890 as for 1889. *Lowndes:* Staple good, but badly stained from rain in September and October.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Lauderdale:* About 25 per cent. of crop is yet in the hands of the farmer, owing to the unprecedentedly low price, the planters generally being in better condition financially than for a number of years. The grade of cotton is lower than it has been since the fall of 1875. *Prentiss:* The damage to the staple was caused by excessive fall rains. *Attala:* Owing to the boll-worms and caterpillars our crop for 1889 did not come up to a general average by 40 per. cent, consequently we report 100 in answer to the first question, and yet our crop is 35 per cent. below a general average. *Hinds:* The rains of September made the early picking damp, causing more stain and trash to adhere to the lint than is usual at that season. September and October picking generally yield the best results as to quality of lint. *Hancock:* We are very young in the cotton culture in this county, but the prospect for the future is good; we could grow as good cotton here as in any country if the farmers would only give proper attention to the planting. Our sandy soil is very well adapted to it, but it is poor, and fertilizers must be used liberally to bring a good yield. *Itawamba:* About 30 per cent. of cotton is at home and in gin houses, unsold. *Le Flore:* While the crop was not near so good as that of 1889, the increase in acreage made the product equal to that of 1889; the quality was poor, and it could not be gathered in near so good a condition, and the planters will realize much less profit. *LaFayette:* The crop of 1890 exceeded that of 1889 by at least one-third; the quality was inferior, much stained, and dirty; no improvement in staple. At 8 cents per bushel even the negro renters prefer using seed for feed or for manure. *Union:* Owing to damaged condition of seed they were kept for feed and planting. *Marshall:* About 15 per cent. increase in quantity, but inferior in quality to that of last year. *Newton:* Owing to drought, rains, and other causes, the crop of last year was inferior in both condition and grade. The boll-worm was very destructive in some localities. Cotton has been held back on account of low prices. *Calhoun:* Something, said to be the boll-worm, caused the "young forms" to shed, but many doubt its being the real boll-worm. However it got in its work all the same, consequently the crop will fall below that of last year. *Monroe:* Cotton moving very slowly on account of low prices, caused by scarcity of money. *Tallahatchie:* The finest prospect I ever saw, up to the middle of August, but damaged 25 per cent. by rain in the fall. *Wayne:* Dark and trashy, caused by wet weather; staple good. The difference in price due to location of gins. *Holmes:* About 90 per cent. sent to market, but not more than 70 per cent. has been sold; it is held for an advance. *Choctaw:* Owing to unfavorable weather nearly all the early opened cotton rotted in the burr. *Benton:* Heavy and protracted rains retarded the opening of the crop and rotted and injured the staple. Much of the crop is stained by frost and boll-worm. *Montgomery:* I do not think the caterpillar gave any trouble last year, and there was little damage by the boll-worm. Usually much seed is sent to oil mills, but last year's crop was mostly kept in the country. *Amite:* The cotton crop would have been unusually large but for the ravages of the boll-worm—about 25 per cent. of the crop. The acreage, though, was greater than last year and the crop near the same

as that of 1889. *Neshoba:* More cotton unsold at this date then in any subsequent period in my knowledge. *Pontotoo:* First cotton open damaged by rains, balance badly damaged by frost. Crop generally poor.

LOUISIANA.—*Acadia:* Best crop in 20 years; the yield was wonderful. *Point Coupee:* The overflow was pretty general in this parish, and only half a crop was made; where there was no overflow the yield of the best managed plantations equaled that of last year; not enough labor; relations good between planter and laborer; a great deal of levee work done and being done. *Iberia:* Crop one of the best in years, although injured by too much moisture and rot; my estimate is rather under than over the true yield. *St. Tammany:* Seed used for stock feed only. *Richland:* This is the first year complaint has been made of the boll-worm; they no doubt were here to some extent, but did not seem to attract attention till this year; there were caterpillars, but they did little damage; the use of poison on cotton to destroy worms has properly depreciated the value of cotton seed for oil, and also its use as feed for our cattle. *Morehouse:* The tremendous fall in prices has nearly bankrupted the planters and everybody else. *Franklin:* Most of our small farmers go in debt in early spring for the year's supplies to the full worth of their crops to be raised for the current year, and when the crops are gathered and ginned the merchants who make the advances get the cotton, seed included; hence they dictate the price, which is very low.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Coahoma:* Grade lower than in any season since 1880, caused by heavy and protracted rains in September and October. *Madison:* Badly damaged by excessive rains in early fall. Boll-worm came early and did its work thoroughly. *Tippah:* It is worthy of note that the last crop of cotton from this county went upon the market in a worse condition than for 20 years. Excess of rain blackened and rotted it, and early frost caused the late cotton to open very yellow. *Lincoln:* Crop reduced 15 per cent., and staple stained on account of the ravages of the boll-worm. *Sun Flower:* Crop turned out beyond the expectations of the most experienced planters, showing how hard it is to make close estimates of cotton crops. Much of the cotton seed ruined by wet weather. *Lee:* At least 25 per cent. of the crop is in planters' hands. Our cotton sheds, depots, compresses, are yet full to overflowing. *Rankin:* Owing to heavy rains, first picking was bad, last picking good.

LOUISIANA.—*Rapides:* Crop on lands not affected by overflow in spring was very good, much above former year, but on overflowed section the late crop did not do well; hence general average is not above last year's.

TEXAS.—*Hamilton:* As this is a stock country, cotton seed is all fed to cattle and sheep. *Kendall:* About 15 per cent. of crop held back on account of price. *Webb:* 1890 being a very dry year, only half a crop was harvested. *Young:* A much larger acreage with a fairly good crop caused an increase of 25 per cent. over last year; continued bad weather throughout the picking season caused the staple to grade lower than usual; no oil mills nearer than 100 miles. *Edwards:* 1890 was practically the beginning of cotton raising in this county and 130 bales represent the entire crop; the seed has been sold at 12½ cents per bushel for feed. *Haskell:* Owing to dry fall, cotton was gathered in good condition; extra length of staple is noted here; no caterpillar, and boll-worm did little damage; the price given for cotton seed (15 cents) is that paid by home buyers for feeding purposes. *Montague:* All seed fed to cattle and sheep. *Cass:* The seed seems to have matured better the past season than the lint. I've run a public gin and find that cotton would not "third itself" the past season. Drought was the cause of short crop, and our farmers are well nigh bankrupted and very despondent. *Brown:* Twenty thousand bales made in county, and an average of one-half bale to the acre; sold for about 8¼ cents per pound. *Jones:* Largely in excess of last year on account of increased acreage; the report of the gins to January 1 in the same territory, is 2,000 bales this year to 1,100 last. *Presidio:* None grown, but experiments prove it would do well. *Montgomery:* The yield was a fraction more than last year and quality equally good; had a fine

fall, and sufficient labor for gathering; the crop throughout would class strict low middling; farmers do not dread the worm as heretofore, "Paris green" proving an effectual destroyer when insects are in sufficient numbers to justify its use; crop of the county sold at an average of about 8½ cents; all seed utilized on the farm. *Cameron:* Short crop due to drought, which is hardly broken yet; a part of our cotton seed finds its way to New Orleans, the cotton being shipped in the seed. Freight from this point to New Orleans by steamer rates higher than the price of cotton seed there. Sea island cotton has done better than usual and there will be a large area of it planted this year. *Gillispie:* Our county has raised 4,800 bales at 500 pounds. Quality and length of staple very fine; class middling fair; price at present 9⅜–9¼ cents per pound. *Gregg:* Crop was about the same as that of 1889, and I think, generally, of better grade. *Somervell:* No frost to kill till picking was done, hence fair color and but little trash. *Jasper:* An increase in the crop of about 10 per cent. over 1889. Cotton had very little trash; there was little rust and no worms. The crop has been sent to market. By February 1 there will not be 5 per cent. left on hand. Farmers were led to believe there would be a very large crop, and anticipating lower prices, sold as fast as it was ready for market. *Kerr:* Our principal merchant and cotton dealer gives 60 per cent. in answer to question 1. I differ with him, as the number of acres was as large if not larger, and the yield for 1890 very nearly as good as in 1889. I therefore give the present crop at 100. But for a protracted drought our average would have been ¾–1 bale per acre. No boll worm nor caterpillar, nor do we have generally to any great extent. Seed kept for home use. *Wilbarger:* This being a new country but little cotton has been planted; enough, though by way of experiment, to show that a fair average crop can be grown here. The staple is from a large boll, extreme length, fine texture, free from stain, seed small. The bollworm, owing to dry climate, will give little if any trouble. We expect considerable planting the coming season. *Kaufman:* Crop agreeably surprised the best judges of estimate, from the fact of its having been cut so short by drought. But all cotton fruited amazingly, and, as there were no frosts, storms or beating rains, all was gathered. *Mason:* Damage by bollworm does not amount to much, only about 1 per cent. *Rusk:* Cotton not gathered as promptly as it should have been; great complaint of sandy cotton. *Morris:* This has been a good cotton year. Owing to dry weather in the summer months of July and August, the staple is good. The greatest complaint among buyers is of sand, caused by fall rains. We did not realize pecuniarily on the crop what we should have done, owing to low prices. *Waller:* While the cotton has been on the whole in a most acceptable condition for the buyer, yet the price has gradually fallen till it is discouraging to the raiser. It is the most expensive crop known, and farmers are giving directions for melons, potatoes, and other vegetables. Said Akrenbeck many years ago, "Cotton will be raised for the seed more than the lint," and it begins to look so. *Medina:* Grown and ginned in this county in 1889, 2,333 bales averaging 534 pounds; in 1890, 4,155 bales averaging same. The yield in 1890 was not so good as that of 1889, but the area planted was nearly twice as large. Most of seed used for feeding purposes, a small quantity being used for fertilizing. *Bosque:* This county is estimated to have made this year 13,000 bales against 12,000 last year, the increase being due to excess in acreage, as small grain has proven a failure. Stockmen and especially sheepmen, consume all surplus cotton seed. *Williamson:* Comparative quality 110, mostly due to improved machinery attached to our gins. *Tyler:* Fair crop with average results. *Runnels:* The past season favorable to cotton raising, with an extraordinary increase of acreage, averaging one-half bale to the acre. *Nolan:* Crop doubled; a new industry, hence the great increase. *Navarro:* Quality damaged by rain during picking season. *Hopkins:* The rust injured our crop more than worms, the damage being about 10 per cent. *Comal:* Picking season favorable, good supply of pickers, cotton picked out, mostly, as it opened. *Austin:* No cotton injured by caterpillar where Paris green or London purple was used in time. *Clay:* But little seed sold to oil mills; is used for feed for cattle. *Wise:* At least 25 per cent. more acreage than in 1889; boll-worms came

ate and cut off top crop. Aggregate number of bales about the same as last year (18,000). *Grayson:* There were fewer pests in the cotton crop than usual; seed sold at home. There is an oil mill at Sherman of large capacity; the hulls are fed to cattle instead of hay, and said to be better. *Henderson:* Cotton more trashy than usual, caused by a light early frost and almost continuous rains thereafter. Farmers are using seed on lands this season more than heretofore; and oil mills will soon fail in this county for want of it. *San Augustine:* Weather unfavorable for gathering, hence the low grade of a large portion of the crop. *Bastrop:* No demand for seed for oil except about 10 per cent. on railroad lines. All sold to cattle men; about 1,000 or 1,500 head of big steers, besides stock cattle, are fed this winter. *Hill:* A strange insect did considerable damage about the last of August by stinging the bolls, or by inserting the bill and sucking the juce. *Fisher:* While we about doubled our acreage, the drought cut the crop fully one-half. *Marion:* Seed mostly used for feeding, at prices ranging from 10 to 12½ cents per bushel. *Trinity:* Seed generally reserved for fertilizing. *Archer:* Quality injured by drought. *Bexar:* Dairymen pay 40 cents per 100 pounds for all the seed in market. *Coleman:* Our cotton was slightly above an average. Owing to drought and late rains our top crop was slow in opening, which made picking uncommonly late. Seed, with the exception of some choice retained for planting, and which brings 20 and 25 cents per bushel, fed to stock; in fact there has as yet been no demand for it for oil mills. *Grimes:* The cotton seed estimates are necessarily guesswork. Tenants convenient to mill sell 75 per cent.; most land owners feed surplus; many exchange seed for meal and hulls; many not convenient to market sell none and feed little. *McLennan:* Part of crop stained by rains. *Upshur:* Caterpillar and boll-worm did but little damage; but little seed sold to oil mills. *Colorado:* The crop of 1889 was far below an average, that of 1890 about an average. Cotton in bottoms was much more trashy than on uplands, caused by rains in the latter part of picking season, the crop on uplands being gathered before the rains set in—also caused by difference in labor; the uplands being cultivated by Germans and Bohemians, was much more carefully picked and handled than that in the bottoms, which was cultivated by colored labor.

ARKANSAS.—*Stone:* The yield of lint depends on both the gin and ginners. Some have made it as high as 40 pounds to the 100, while others make it 28. The average is as above quoted; lint long and seed small. *Marion:* The bulk of crop was picked by December 15, a few patches yet remaining (January 9). The crop is about 95 per cent. of last year's. *Greene:* Generally the crop was better than usual, but was damaged by rain in the fall. *Clark:* September rains injured the comparative quality of cotton very much. *Poinsett:* An increase of acreage, but damaged by rain; an unfavorable fall for picking. *Drew:* The common varieties yield about 33 pounds of lint, but we have an improved variety known as the Peterkin (originated I think in North Carolina) which yields about 40 pounds, and perhaps one-fourth of the crop is of this variety. It is not so much in favor, though, as a few years ago. *Carroll:* Cotton turned a little yellow by rain in September, otherwise good. Increased acreage of cotton in place of corn. *Izard:* First picking stained by rains in the early fall. All seed consumed for cattle food. *Clay:* Owing to wet weather cotton did not lint up to the standard. *Conway:* Staple shorter, and lint damaged by continued wet weather. *White:* Price too low in the latter part of season for a profit. *Phillip:* Most of the cotton raised in this county is the Peterkin variety, which averages 40 pounds to the 100. About all the seed are sold to oil mills except those needed for planting. *Franklin:* Condition good, owing to most favorable weather during the main picking season. *Jackson:* Early cotton yellow from excessive wet weather, later picking good. *Lincoln:* Considerably injured in color from early fall rains. *Sevier:* Staple injured by rust, crop seriously affected by excessive rain in the early fall. *Ouachita:* Rain in September, with more or less throughout the cotton season, damaged fully one-half the crop; and the cotton being damp and wet, the gins cut and napped the lint badly, thereby making samples of low grade.

TENNESSEE.—*Greene:* Some years since patches of cotton were grown here for home use, but none for trade purposes. Neither caterpillars nor worms appeared on it. Seasons do not suit it as of old. *Dyer:* Crop all gathered in good condition, and fully 85 per cent. of it sold. Most of the seed sold to the oil mill at Dyersburg. Little damage by bollworm or insect. *McMinn:* The area of cotton was greatly enlarged and there is a prospect now of a still greater increase the coming season. This year it proved our most profitable crop. The lint is used at home by our three factories. About one-half the seed is shipped to Rome, Ga.; the balance is fed and used for seed. *Rutherford:* Continued rains damaged the bottom crop to a great extent. A large portion of the bolls rotted and many seed sprouted in them. Picking was delayed considerably in consequence of rotted bolls, which caused a trashy sample. *Houston:* There has not been a bale of cotton raised in my county for several years. Some is raised for home consumption, but very little. *Lawrence:* That gathered in August, September, and early October was free from trash, with fine staple. Heavy rains, after frost October 14, seriously injured that remaining, it being stained by frost and very trashy. It was, however, kept separate from early picking and sold at a reduced price almost entirely to the factories in this county. Most of this injured cotton manufactured into coarse cotton cloth. Early picking sold at a full price; our market, Nashville, Tenn. *Carroll:* Seed is sold in the county for feeding during the winter season, and more has been purchased than usual on account of the scarcity and high price of corn. Cotton went down about the first of December last, and many are holding it, there is more on hand than there was a year ago. *Crockett:* It is estimated that we had an increase in acreage and that the yield is somewhat better than last year. But the quality was not so good in staple or color from the fact that the rain kept up growth, and produced black and blue rot on the bottom crop, which is our best crop usually. The continued rain it kept growing till frost the last of November, and this made our top crop yellow; hence a very bad sample during the year. *Wayne:* Crop of 1890 very fine; owing to favorable fall was gathered in good condition, and commanded good prices. *Hickman:* All our cotton manufactured in the county into cloth and carpet twine. *Chester:* Staple damaged by rain in September. *Gibson:* Owing to the scarcity of seed, and the short crop of 1889, planters generally obtained Mississippi and Arkansas seed for the present crop. This was very late maturing; the plant usually vigorous, but tender and sensitive to cold. One picking about finished the crop, the remaining bolls unopened, being worthless, and constituting about one-third of the crop. *Lauderdale:* Crop was better than in 1889, and the prospect was very fine till the late rains in August and September. *Williamson:* Seed mostly fed to stock cattle and sheep. *Tipton:* Damaged by rain in September. Buyers say our present crop is the lowest in quality ever seen here. Late bolls have opened since January 1 to an extent never before noted. *Giles:* Cotton of 1889 about 40 per cent. of average crop; 1890, about 70 per cent. of average. Lint short, stained, and killed by early frost. *Bedford:* Our summer and fall after August 1 was too wet for the best results in cotton. A good deal was stained by partially rotting before opening. We consume all our cotton seed at home, which we think more profitable than sending them to oil mills.

MISSOURI.—*Peniscot:* Owing to damp weather the cotton is badly stained. Bad weather retarded the picking out of the staple. *Ripley:* Seed is extra good, plump, and heavy. The acreage is about 105 per cent. and yield 105. *Oregon:* Crop about the same as that of 1889. Some sell with the seed in; some from 10 to 100 pounds without baling. *Dunklin:* Crop above an average; wet weather has delayed picking. *Taney:* Lint stained from continued wet weather; seed are fed to cattle. *Howell:* The acreage of cotton is increasing on account of its being a "cash crop."

COTTON NOTES OF STATE AGENTS.

VIRGINIA.

Cotton is raised in fewer counties than heretofore. Peanuts have largely taken its place. The area of 1890 was less than the previous year, but the yield and quality was far greater.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The crop of 1890 was the best average crop for many years; the season for picking was the best ever known. Most of the crop was gathered by December 1, and very little was lost in the field. Not one county reports injury from the caterpillar or boll-worm. Only about one-third of the seed is sold to oil-mills, as it is more profitable for compost and feed for cattle and sheep.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Some well-informed observers say that the cotton crop of South Carolina for 1890 was measured by the ability of the farmers to pick it. That the product depended, therefore, not upon the amount produced, but the amount harvested. This statement is undoubtedly true of some sections of the State. The building of new railroads and manufacturing establishments drew off a considerable number of laborers, and consequently the crop has not been so closely gathered as usual and picking closed later. The staple is superior as far as length and strength are concerned, but is discolored by rains. The percentage of the crop planted in such varieties as the Peterkin and Texas Wood, that average from 38 per cent. to 40 per cent. of lint to the 100 pounds of seed cotton, is very large, and this with the establishment of public gins and the improvements in ginning has certainly increased the proportion of lint to seed. This statement is proven by the experience of the oil-mills, where it is shown that the amount of lint obtained from reginning has been decreasing annually. The low price of cotton in the latter part of the season has prevented the crop from coming to market promptly, and well-informed cotton men estimate that fully one-third of the crop is still in the hands of farmers.

The cotton-oil industry has grown greatly within a few years. There are at present thirty mills in operation in South Carolina, with an aggregate crushing capacity of about 1,000 tons of seed in 24 hours. Besides these there are nine large mills in Georgia and North Carolina drawing seed from this territory. The total crushing capacity of these thirty-nine mills is about 1,800 tons in 24 hours. Running night and day for 6 months they could crush fully 80 per cent. of the seed produced in the State. The low price of oil caused a big reduction in price of seed, from 22½ cents last year to 13½ and 16½ cents per bushel this year, and the prevailing prices failed to bring out the usual amount of seed, as the farmers in this section can and do use them largely for composting with acid phosphates for fertilizers. Consequently the total crush of the season will be less than last year, and it is estimated that not over 20 per cent., or, say, 70,000 tons, will be crushed by the mills this season.

MISSISSIPPI.

The cotton crop exceeded expectations. Considerable of that which seemed to be in a decayed state opened and made fair ordinary cotton. The picking season was the finest for years.

LOUISIANA.

Quite an amount of cotton has been lost in the field through inability to gather it, caused by frequent rains, lack of labor, and some of the early planting being destroyed

by the overflows. Length of staple and color is somewhat below the standard on account of excessive rains during harvesting, and is somewhat dirty and mixed with trash. The season has been a rainy one, especially the month of January.

ARKANSAS.

The cotton crop shows an increase of both acreage and yield over last year, despite the serious drawbacks encountered in the early part of the season, and again in the midst of the gathering of the crop. An unusual amount of rainfall, resulting in overflows in the river and creek valleys during the early part of the planting season, which, in many localities, greatly delayed planting; a midsummer drought which cut short the yield on the uplands; and a most inclement wet spell in the midst of the picking season, were the chief factors that have operated in largely reducing the yield and acreage as well.

The first picking was secured in good condition, the second was badly discolored and rather trashy; later on there was considerable improvement, about equaling the average in yield, color, and freedom from trash; while in point of quality, and length of staple, former averages are well maintained.

The loss from the ravages of insect pests, more especially caterpillars and boll-worms, is comparatively insignificant as compared with former years. There is again this year, as for the past 5 years, a noticeable increased yield of lint and seed where better farm methods have prevailed, and the improved varieties of cotton have supplanted the old or common varieties.

The picking season has been prolonged somewhat, owing to the late maturing of the top crop on the low lands. The amount still in the hands of planters, due to the late closing of the picking season and the low prices which have prevailed for the past 2 months, is in excess of that of former years at this date. The amount of seed sold to oil mills is somewhat in excess of that of last season.

TENNESSEE.

The cotton crop of 1890 is in volume about 20 per cent. greater than the crop of 1889, which probably brings it up to an average in point of quantity. It was damaged slightly, as to length of staple, by the long drought of midsummer and in quality by heavy rains in the early fall. Prices have occasioned much dissatisfaction for several years past, and the figures obtained for cotton this year are regarded as really discouraging, inasmuch as there is, at the best prices thus far obtained, no profit to the producers and in very many counties it has proven to be a positive loss. But for the fact that cotton is a crop that can be relied upon to bring in actual cash at any time, either before or after picking, and that it *is* relied upon in a great measure by the poor classes as a resource through which to obtain necessary supplies, even before the seed is planted, there are certainly very few counties where it would be grown at all. With the exception of four or five counties the soil and climate is better adapted to the cultivation of other products, and the agricultural interests of the State would suffer little, if any, were the cultivation of cotton wholly abandoned and other crops substituted, the cultivation of which would at least promise a possibility of profit.

MISSOURI.

The yield of cotton, while much better than last year, did not reach that of an average year. In length of staple the quality is superior to an average, but excessive rains in the early fall stained the fiber and rendered it less free from trash. The bulk of the crop was picked by December 31. No damage worthy of notice was caused by either caterpillars or boll worms.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN 1890.

The trade in canned goods, vegetables, meats, fish, soups, and fruits has become one of vast proportions, and its product has become an important item in the dietary of the American people. The reputation of this class of our industrial product is attested by the demand for export to foreign countries of our canned goods, but the steady and rapid increase of consumption in domestic markets shows a general improvement in quality from year to year. Our people are particular, even fastidious as to their diet, and the popular taste for delicacies and appetizing preparations of standard articles of food requires an intelligent study of methods by packers that insures a constant elevation of the standard of quality. The question of cheapness is secondary to that of quality of the product, and commercial records show that during the last few seasons there has been demand for a superior article at remunerative prices, while inferior brands, except in cases of scarcity, have been a drug on the market even at low values. Packers appreciate this, and by the law of the survival of the fittest the struggle to maintain place in the market constantly tends to educate and elevate public taste to a still higher standard.

Our foreign canned goods trade is large and increasing. Meat and fish form the bulk of shipments as yet, but as our fruits and delicacies as well as standard preparations become better known abroad there must be a demand for the purpose of supplementing the food supply of other countries. It is too often the case that the reputation of American food products abroad is injured by the greed of some unscrupulous shippers, who make the foreign market a dumping ground for refuse unsalable at home. An example of this may be found in our foreign trade in dairy products, where the reputation of our goods has been injured and reputable dairymen shut out from a profitable field of operation on account of the shipment by a few of skim and filled cheese, of poor or rancid butter and spurious imitations. Those interested in the extension of our foreign canned goods trade must see to it that only products up to the standard demanded for home consumption are shipped abroad. The present should be an auspicious time for a permanent and valuable enlargement of the foreign trade. The reciprocal trade relations which are being arranged with South American States will facilitate such an enlargement by opening an immense field in which our products are as yet hardly known.

The treaty already negotiated with Brazil concedes to our shippers of canned goods the right to enter the markets of that country upon payment of three-fourths of the duty charged upon similar goods from other countries. The value of this arrangement with this one country is apparent when it is known that during three years past the imports of canned goods of all descriptions into that country has averaged

$606,197.89 in value, while the United States participated in the trade only to the extent of $13,894.

To show the present extent of our foreign trade, and to facilitate comparisons between recent years, the following statement taken from the official records of the Treasury Department and showing the quantity and value of canned goods exported since 1888, is presented:

Articles.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef ..... pounds..	40,458,375	$3,339,077	51,025,254	$4,375,213	82,638,507	$6,787,193
Salmon ..... do ..	13,484,565	1,608,815	28,393,140	3,364,560	28,781,661	3,259,344
Other fish	.....	61,046	.....	54,173	.....	69,042
Vegetables	.....	265,537	.....	311,254	.....	231,265
Fruits ..... pounds..	.....	834,668	.....	915,341	.....	698,321
Total	.....	6,109,143	.....	9,020,541	.....	11,045,165

These figures represent a trade with every continent, with every country of the globe with three unimportant exceptions, and almost with every known island of the sea. It is world-wide in its extent and should be capable of indefinite expansion, covering as it does articles available for use in all climes and under all conditions of human life.

The *American Grocer* of New York makes up an annual record of the pack of corn and tomatoes by States. Upon this authority it appears that the pack of corn last year amounted to only 1,588,860 cases, the smallest output ever reported, except that of 1885, the first year for which an estimate was made.

The tomato pack was in excess of that of 1889, and with the exception of that of 1888 was the largest ever made, amounting to 3,166,177 cases of 2 dozen tins each.

The reduction in the corn pack was due to the short crop, and the unfavorable season for its maturing, which was experienced in the Eastern and Middle States, where two-thirds of the packing is done. New York and Iowa alone record any important increase over the previous year's product. During 1887 and 1888 production temporarily outran demands for consumption, and as a consequence prices reached a very low ebb, entailing severe losses upon some dealers. The short pack of 1889 and 1890 have materially advanced prices again, the quickened demand has cleared up old stocks, and indications point to decidedly higher values.

The tomato pack was larger than last year in the aggregate because of the exceptionally favorable season in Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware. In other sections of the country it was deficient, the pack outside of these States being 425,000 cases smaller than the year before. One cause of the unusual pack in Maryland was the failure of the peach crop, canners utilizing cans intended for this fruit by packing tomatoes. The shortage in other sections of the country was mainly due to the unfavorable season which materially injured the crop.

The record of the season for both corn and tomatoes is presented by States.

States.	Corn.	Tomatoes.	States.	Corn.	Tomatoes.
	Cases.	*Cases.*		*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Maine	503,939	.....	Kentucky	.....	14,972
Massachusetts	9,708	18,000	Ohio	80,700	75,060
Connecticut	.....	15,500	Michigan	.....	51,484
New York	305,691	101,952	Indiana	225,198	243,920
New Jersey	3,700	815,485	Illinois		32,250
Pennsylvania	.....	21,285	Iowa	108,493	98,904
Delaware	.....	230,025	Missouri	2,500	28,400
Maryland	246,008	949,157	Kansas	3,967	29,590
Virginia	14,300	95,694	Nebraska	10,925	5,670
North Carolina	1,200	3,150	California	.....	222,173
Georgia	.....	3,000	Colorado	.....	4,500
Texas	.....	10,850	Canada	41,264	73,246
Arkansas	5,000	20,000	All other	22,275	.....
Tennessee	.....	1,910			
			Total	1,588,860	3,166,177

For purpose of comparison the annual pack since 1885 is appended:

Year.	Corn.	Tomatoes.	Year.	Corn.	Tomatoes.
	Cases.	*Cases.*		*Cases.*	*Cases.*
1885	1,082,174	1,434,006	1888	3,491,474	3,343,137
1886	1,704,735	2,363,760	1889	1,760,300	2,976,765
1887	2,311,424	2,817,048	1890	1,588,860	3,166,177

THE ANGORA GOAT IN CALIFORNIA.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Angora Goat Breeders' Association of California, Julius Weyand, secretary, made an annual report replete with facts concerning importations, and suggestions looking to the extension of the industry. He stated that the first Angora goats brought into California were two bucks from the flock of Colonel Peters, of Atlanta, the progeny of animals presented to Dr. Davis by the Sultan of Turkey, and believed to be of the best stock in Asia Minor. Including these two, a lot of eight (males and females), obtained by Mr. Landrum in 1867 from Chenery (Boston), others from an importation made by Diehl & Brown, and those imported by Thomas & Shirland from Entychide, there had been brought into California up to 1875 56 animals, mostly bucks, nominally of pure breed, though the Diehl & Brown and Entychide importations were never held to be of select quality. In 1876 John S. Harris, of Hollister, imported from Asia Minor 12 head, bucks and does. These were the most valuable and best fleeced animals ever brought into California, but the owner did not find his stock as profitable as he had anticipated and lost interest in breeding from it. His goats, however, had been quite widely distributed, and it is from these and the Davis and Chenery stock that the best of the California Angoras are descended. Of the bucks thus far imported, only about 20 have proved to be of good breeding quality. Fink & Co., of Texas, imported several goats from Evans

Brothers in Cape Colony, but nothing has been learned as to their value as breeding stock.

In 1881 the exportation of Angoras from Turkey was forbidden by law, and as there is need of an additional supply of pure bred animals, especially bucks, for the improvement of the fleece in grade stock, it is suggested that the Government of the United States negotiate with Turkey for a special importation on its own account large enough to supply all parts of the country that are suitable for the breeding of Angoras, and that the Secretary of Agriculture be empowered to send one qualified agent or more to Asia Minor to select the best animals that can be obtained and superintend their transportation to this country. It is also suggested that these goats, when imported, be placed at one of the Government experiment stations, carefully kept apart from inferior stock under the management of competent persons to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that without diminishing the original number in the Government herd, their progeny be disposed of at prices to cover the cost of importation and keeping, and in such a manner as to give an equal chance to the residents of any State wherein Angoras are successfully raised.

The establishment by the Breeders' Association of a register for Angora goats is referred to as a measure which would contribute to the improvement of this species of live stock, but as a needful preliminary to this the association is awaiting a report from the Government expert for the examination of mohair, showing the factory standards for that fiber, so that these may be used as a guide by the examiners of goats presented for registration.

The climate of California is represented as being favorable to the Angora goat, and the mohair produced there is said to be more lustrous and silky than that of Turkey or of Cape Colony, but from 1885 to 1889 the prices of that fiber were low, mainly for the reason that during those 4 years foreign mohair was admitted under Treasury rulings as carpet wool, paying a duty of only 2½ cents a pound instead of 12 cents. The result was that breeders found their stock unprofitable, and out of about 100,000 Angora goats owned in California in 1885 there remained but 55,000 in 1889.

The report commends the flesh of the goat as one of the most wholesome and digestible of meats, and suggests that as mutton is scarce and dear in the California market, there is a good opportunity for the breeders of goats to give goat flesh a fair trial in their business.

Complaint is made that California tanners will hardly pay for a pelt the value of the wool attached to it, and as goat pelts are quoted in New York at $1.50 to $3 each, the report suggests that breeders should experiment with a shipment of Angora pelts to the East.

NEW RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION, 1890.

The number of miles of track laid during 1890 was greater by about 17 per cent. than that of 1889. The construction for 1889 is estimated at 5,250 miles, and for 1890, 6,150, showing an increase of 900 miles. "The Railway Age" of January 17, 1891, gives 6,178 miles of track laid in 1890, with the mileage by States as follows:

State.	Miles.	State.	Miles.	State.	Miles.
Alabama	330	Maryland	47	Oregon	40
Arizona	3	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	275
Arkansas	124	Michigan	169	Rhode Island	6
California	128	Minnesota	106	South Carolina	199
Colorado	211	Mississippi	82	South Dakota	159
Florida	78	Missouri	167	Tennessee	174
Georgia	465	Montana	398	Texas	243
Idaho	39	Nebraska	209	Utah	96
Illinois	146	Nevada	1	Vermont	14
Indiana	108	New Hampshire	23	Virginia	258
Indian Territory	100	New Jersey	52	Washington	365
Iowa	1	New Mexico	75	West Virginia	91
Kansas	85	New York	25	Wisconsin	169
Kentucky	209	North Carolina	301	Wyoming	60
Louisiana	146	North Dakota	38		
Maine	41	Ohio	236	Total (46 States)	6,178

Of this mileage, nearly 39 per cent. was laid in eleven Southern States, aggregating 2,400 miles, viz: Virginia 258, North Carolina 301, South Carolina 199, Georgia 465, Florida 78, Alabama 330, Mississippi 82, Louisiana 146, Texas 243, Arkansas 124, and Tennessee 174. Georgia is the heaviest contributor of these States, in fact, her new mileage is greater than any other State in the Union. For the past three years Georgia has added to her mileage on the average more than 400 miles of track annually, and since 1880 she has nearly doubled her former mileage. Her record of mileage at various periods since 1840 is as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1840	185	1870	1,845	1886	3,266	1889	4,257
1850	643	1880	2,459	1887	3,499	1890	4,722
1860	1,420	1885	3,116	1888	3,928		

The table of mileage constructed by individual roads, by States, as given by the "Age," shows that while there have been some quite large extensions in the South, Southwest, and Northwest, the greater number of additions have been from short lines and connections, no doubt with the view for greater and better facilities of dispatching and caring for the increasing traffic of existing lines. The States showing the greatest number of miles constructed are: Georgia, 465; Montana, 398; Washington, 365; Alabama, 330; North Carolina, 301; Pennsylvania, 275; Virginia, 258; Texas, 243; Ohio, 236, and Colorado, 211. The States showing the smallest number of miles are: Iowa and

Nevada, 1 each; Arizona, 3; Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 14, and Massachusetts, 16. Connecticut and Delaware show no new mileage.

The increase of new mileage in the New England and Eastern States and in fact, in the eleven States, Maine to Virginia, is about the same as last year, indicating a healthy growth. Of the total construction of these States, 499 miles, Pennsylvania contributed over 55 per cent. or 275 miles. The new mileage of the Pacific coast States were also about the same as last year, with more than 68 per cent. of the total increase located in Washington.

With the addition of the new mileage of 1890, 6,150 miles, the total mileage of the United States is over 167,000 miles.

EUROPEAN CROP REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The rigor of the winter, now happily broken, is almost without a parallel. Nearly nine weeks of continuous frost has apparently had little effect upon the hardiness of the English wheat plant, and the month of February opens with no apprehension of damage. There are some reports that in the north the usual acreage has not been sown.

Below are the official statistics of the yield and acreage of Great Britain in 1889 and 1890. The wheat crop is practically the same for both years, an increased yield making up for a decreased acreage.

	Estimated total product.		Acreage.		Estimated average yield per acre.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Wheat:	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
England	69,442,417	69,336,374	2,255,694	2,321,504	30.79	29.87
Wales	1,712,541	1,672,557	68,669	68,464	24.94	24.43
Scotland	2,199,526	2,193,842	61,973	59,386	35.49	36.94
Total	73,354,481	73,202,773	2,386,336	2,449,354	30.74	29.89
Barley:						
England	62,250,366	56,036,582	1,775,606	1,776,011	35.06	31.55
Wales	3,621,793	3,548,138	119,780	122,051	30.24	29.07
Scotland	8,061,642	7,842,034	215,792	223,468	37.36	35.09
Total	73,933,801	67,426,754	2,111,178	2,121,530	35.02	31.78
Oats:						
England	72,104,034	68,109,136	1,648,153	1,623,967	43.75	41.94
Wales	8,116,344	8,150,208	241,199	249,022	33.65	32.73
Scotland	39,967,668	37,182,053	1,013,646	1,015,715	39.43	36.61
Total	120,188,046	113,441,397	2,902,998	2,888,704	41.40	39.27

FRANCE.

The exceptionally cold weather in France seems to have come to an end. The thaw has not progressed, however, regularly, and the effects of alternating cold and warmth are looked upon with anxiety. The latter reports give a more reassuring prospect to the situation, and the

opinion is that, although many fields will have to be plowed up and resown, the total damage will not be great.

The yield of wine in 1890 is valued approximately at 27,416,000 hectoliters, or 15 hectoliters per hectare of vine. This is an increase of 4,193,000 hectoliters over that of 1889 (23,224,000, or 13 hectoliters per hectare), and a deficit only of 2,261,000 hectoliters from the average production of the last 10 years. The average hectoliter in 1889 was 38 francs, and in 1890, 36 francs; the total values being 881,000,000 francs for 1889, and 989,000,000 for 1890.

GERMANY.

There have been many reports of the snow and cold and alternate thaws in Germany during the month, but the general abundance of the snow has been such that a sufficient covering for the young plants has been sustained. The markets have been generally impeded, but as yet there has been no complaint of the condition of the growing crops. For some weeks there has been some uncertainty as to the proposition before the Reichstag to reduce the grain import duties, but it is now ascertained that the question is postponed indefinitely.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The situation is the same as in Germany, frequent mention of snow, thaw, and flood, but no apprehension that the season has worked injury to the crops.

SPAIN.

Spain seems to have suffered most severely during the severity of the wintery weather, which is just showing signs in many parts of the Peninsula of breaking up. A telegram from Barcelona states that all kinds of wheat was rising in value owing to the past weather and the anticipation of the imposition of new customs duties; much of the late grown seed is believed to be winter-killed.

ITALY.

Earlier reports held that the olive and other crops had been jeopardized by the cold, but it is not thought now that the damage is great. Some little excitement was caused upon the grain markets by the statements that the import duty on foreign wheat was to be raised from 5 francs to 7 per 100 kilos, but a prompt denial from Rome restored quiet.

RUSSIA.

Numerous reports from Odessa and other points strengthen the belief that the winter thus far has been unfavorable to the growing crops, but how far the real injury extends can not be known for some time to come. The principal complaints come from Kherson and some of the southern

governments. Business at Odessa has met with a series of checks, navigation having been opened and closed several times during the month by the temporary breaking up of the ice, which a change in the weather would again consolidate.

Russian grain crop of 1890.—The Russian ministry of domains has published amended figures relating to the Russian grain crop of 1890. The new figures go to show that this year's rye crop exceeds that which has been estimated as the average crop of the quinquennial period 1883–'87 by only 1 per cent.; that for winter wheat is an excess over this average of 2½ per cent.; for summer wheat a decrease of 15 per cent.; for oats a decrease of 4½; and for barley, buckwheat, and pulse decreases upon the same average crop to the extent of 2½, 42, and 6 per cent., respectively. The subjoined statement shows the quantities of the various classes of grain and pulse now stated to have been produced in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, in 1890:

	Estimated average (1,000 tchetverts).*			
	Quantities produced.			Crop for quinquennial period, 1883–'87.
	1888.	1889.	1890.	
Rye	118,500	92,600	113,300	112,400
Winter wheat	18,700	7,000	12,100	11,800
Summer wheat	31,000	23,000	21,100	26,000
Oats	91,500	82,100	85,000	89,000
Barley	26,500	19,400	22,000	22,500
Buckwheat	10,800	10,900	6,500	11,200
Pulse	9,150	5,600	7,540	8,040

* The tchetvert = 5.77 Imperial bushels.

INDIA.

The earlier telegraphic synopsis of the condition of the wheat crop in the principal Indian districts has been confirmed by the arrival of full reports which were issued December 30. Owing to the difficulty and delay in the collection of the various statistics these reports deal only with the condition of affairs up to November 30, and as no accounts of particularly adverse weather in India since that time have been received in London the general favorable prospect may be said to continue.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

Calcutta, December 30.—The first report is as follows:

The estimated area sown with wheat in the Punjab up to November 30, 1890, is 6,363,300 acres; this is 140,400 acres or 2.2 per cent. more than the area shown in the final forecast of last year, but 307,100 acres or 4.6 per cent. less than the area shown as under wheat in the first forecast of last year.

The monsoon rains ceased very early this year, and the conditions at sowing time were, except in a few districts near the hills, somewhat unfavorable, and this, assisted by the fact that last year's wheat crop was, owing to the failure of the winter rains, a decidedly poor one, tended to curtail sowings. The area estimated as having been sown on irrigated lands is practically the same as the first forecast of last year. The decrease is entirely on lands dependant on rain.

At present, however, the prospects of the wheat crop are very much more favorable than they were at this time last year. Rain fell in many districts at the end of November and there have been general and most timely rains during the present week. Not only have the conditions and prospects of the growing crop been very much improved by this rain, but in many parts of the province it has rendered further late sowings possible, and it is probable that if conditions continue as favorable as they are at present the figures for the final forecast will be decidedly larger than those now reported.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

The sudden cessation of the monsoon rains in the beginning of August occasioned great anxiety as to the prospects of the winter crops. It was feared that the preparation of the land would be impossible, but fortunately the monsoon reappeared towards the end of September, and from that date up to the end of October the season was everything that could be wished for wheat plowing and sowing. In a very few places only had irrigation to be resorted to at sowing time, and everywhere the crop has germinated exceptionally well. Winter rain is now needed to maintain the present excellent prospects and to lighten the labor and cost of irrigation, which is now generally in active progress. Good rain is reported to have fallen in two or three of the western districts.

The area under wheat this year is put at 6 per cent. over that of last year, the increase being attributable partly to the favorable character of the season at sowing time and partly to winter crops having been largely sown in lands on which the rain crop had failed.

E. J. M.

NOTES ON FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

[Report of United States consular officers.]

Scotland, Glasgow.—Consul Brown, in a report dated January 15, 1891, states that the fall and winter had so far been very favorable to farmers in their preparations for next season's crops, and also for live stock; that nearly all products of the farm were bringing more satisfactory prices than a year ago; that considerable quantities of potatoes were being shipped to New York; and that farmers continued to urge the Government to admit American cattle, believing that if allowed to "finish" them their profits would be materially augmented. Outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia among the native herds in certain sections are said to still occur. The annual grain and flour circular of Dunlop Brothers, of Glasgow, dated December 31, 1890, forwarded by the consul, shows an increase of wheat imports over the preceding year of about 40,000 quarters, at an advance in prices of from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per 240 lbs., 76 per cent. of which wheat came from the United States and Canada, an increase from 56 per cent. of the preceding year. The importations of flour and corn were lower, but still 80 per cent. of the flour was from the before-named countries; and corn, which began the year at 10*s.* per 280 pounds, was 14*s.* 6*d.* at the close, having risen steadily during the time after midsummer.

Scotland, Leith.—Consul Bruce reports under date of December 31, 1890, that the month had not one day of sunshine, and that throughout

Midlothian the weather for two months was very unfavorable to field operations, so that wheat sowing was given up in the western parts of the county. The turnip crop for feeding cattle and sheep is also reported deficient and prices higher.

Poland, Warsaw.—Consul Rawicz reported on December 31, 1890, that the corn market was very dull, although the stock was small and shipments by water interrupted, while shipments in other ways were impracticable. There was also little demand for wheat, but oats were eagerly bought to fill army contracts. Improvement in prices of grain is expected for the spring months.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Consul Catlin, in a report dated December 22, 1890, speaking of the present agricultural outlook in Switzerland, states that the greatest efforts are necessary, on the part of the farmers, to counteract the unfavorable tendencies of the times. The chief obstacle to agricultural progress in that country is the difficulty of obtaining good farm hands of both sexes, inasmuch as the inducements held out by factories in the form of shorter hours and higher wages draw labor away from agriculture and attract it to industrial pursuits. Foreign competition is another factor entering into the general depression of Swiss agriculture. Milk, meat, fruits, and wine brought good prices, and thus pasturage and fruit growing are about the only branches of rural industry which the Swiss peasantry can follow with profit. Austria-Hungary has for years past been an active competitor in the meat supply, and of late North America has also entered this field, though the latter's competition causes no alarm.

Farmers' unions have been successfully organized for the wholesale purchase of artificial fertilizers, fodder, etc., and in the growth of this sentiment of joint interest lies the means of agricultural progress in Switzerland.

Bangkok, Siam.—Consul-General Child, under date of November 20, 1890, writes that owing to the unprecedented shortness of the rainy season the fields which should have been flooded for 2 months to come contain no water. The rice crop will not average in many districts one-fifth of the annual yield, and it is not probable that the quantity of rice still on hand will be reduced by further exportation, as the coming crop will not suffice to supply the home demand.

Cairo, Egypt.—Acting Consul-General Grant, writing December 8, 1890, sends the following report on the cotton crop of 1890:

Up to the middle of November the weather continued to be sufficiently warm, and when a cooler temperature set in all the cotton had already been gathered, and in most localities the trees were being rooted up.

The warm temperature therefore allowed even the bolls of the last flowers to mature properly, which fact causes us to increase to a certain extent our previous forecast as to the size of the crop.

Our information from the various provinces leads us to estimate the crop at 3,600,000 to 3,750,000 cantars.*

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* 1 cantar is equal to 98 pounds.

Constantinople, Turkey.—Consul Sweeney writes that owing to the deficiency in the rainfall of November, 1890, the supply of fruits and vegetables was greatly below the average, while the price of these articles was correspondingly high.

The vineyards yielded an abundant crop, which was sold at a good price, there being a heavy demand for this fruit by wine makers.

During the month of November the fields were prepared for cereal and other crops. This cultivation is carried on in the most primitive way; the antediluvian wooden plow is still the common implement in this district, notwithstanding the fact that the Government is doing its best to introduce modern implements and methods. Another agricultural school is about to be established, where a rational system of farming and the use of modern agricultural machinery will be taught; but the great mass of the farming population can not be induced to adopt such "innovations." The burdensome system of tithes and the exorbitant rate of interest, ranging from 12 to 20 per cent., are additional causes for the deplorable condition of the agricultural classes in Turkey.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

TRANSATLANTIC RATES.

The returns from some of the leading steamship companies, New York to Liverpool, show that the rates for January 1 are somewhat higher than they were December 1. The Guion Line is the only company which reports an increase upon corn, wheat, and flour in barrels, while the Inman Line is the only one reporting an increase upon flour in sacks. All the companies report an increase in the rate upon cotton of about one-sixteenth of a cent per pound.

The following statement gives the rates for January 1 in comparison with those for December 1, as far as there were changes in the rates:

Articles.		White Star Line, New York to Liverpool.		Inman Line, New York to Liverpool.		Guion Line, New York to Liverpool.	
		Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Wheat and corn	per bushel	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0.06	$0.08
Flour	per barrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	.60
Flour, in sacks	per ton	.....	.....	$3.00	$2.40	.....	.....
Lard	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	4.80
Tallow	do	$3.60	$4.20	.....	.....	4.20	4.80
Beef	per tierce	.72	.96	.72	.84	.84	.96
Pork	per barrel	.48	.60	.48	.60	.....	.....
Cotton	per pound	.00¼	.00 5/16	.00¼	.00 5/16	.00¼	.00 11/32
Hops	do	.00½	.00⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	per hhd	4.80	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosin	per 280 pounds	.....	.....	.48	.54	.....	.....
Tobacco, in cases	per ton	3.60	4.80	3.60	4.20	.....	.....

FREIGHT RATES—RAILROAD COMPANIES.

No important changes are noted in the rates of freight upon agricultural products as reported by the several trunk lines January 1, when compared with the rates reported December 1, 1890, with the exception that the rate upon corn from Chicago to points east has been restored to the full grain rate, which is on the basis of 25 cents, Chicago to New York.

The returns from lines between Chicago or St. Louis and Missouri River points show quite a number of changes, especially via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line, which are shown in the following statement:

Articles.	To St. Louis from—				To Chicago from—			
	Atchison and Kansas City.	St. Joseph.	Omaha.	Council Bluffs.	Atchison and Kansas City.	St. Joseph.	Omaha.	Council Bluffs.
	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Apples, in barrels or boxes, O. R., P. P. or guaranteed, L. C. L ..... per 100 lbs	$0.30	$0.32	$0.30	$0.32	$0.40	$0.42	$0.40	$0.42
Bacon and hams, packed, C. L ..... do ...	.13	.15	.13	.15	.18	.22	.18	.22
Beef, dried or pickled, in bbls. or tierces, C. L. do	.13	.15	.13	.15	.18	.22	.18	.22
Butter, in wood or tin, O. R., C. L ..... do ...	.30	.32	.30	.32	.40	.42	.40	.42
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks, C. L ..... do ..	.30	.32	.30	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, C. L ..... do ...	.15	.18	.15	.18	.20	.23	.20	.23
Hides, green, in bundles, C. L ..... do ..	.13	.15	.13	.15	.18	.22	.18	.22
Lard, in barrels or tierces, C. L ..... do ...	.13	.15	.13	.15	.18	.22	.18	.22
Lumber, soft, C. L ..... do	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.16
Pork, packed, C. L ..... do	.13	.15	.13	.15	.18	.22	.18	.22
Wool, compressed in bales, L. C. L ..... do	.30	.32	.30	.32	.40	.42	.40	.42
Grain, C. L.:								
Wheat ..... do	.15	.18	.15	.18	.20	.23	.20	.23
Oats ..... do ...	.12	.15	.12	.15	.17	.20	.17	.20
Corn ..... do ..	.12	.14	.12	.14	.17	.19	.17	.19
Seeds, C. L:								
Flax, hemp, millet, Hungarian or sorghum .do	.17½	.18	.....	.....	.22½	.23	.....	.....
Cattle, C. L ..... do	.13¼	.14¾	.13¼	.11¾	.22	.23½	.22	.23½
Hogs, S. D. or D. D., C. L ..... do	.....	.....	.17½	.15	.25	.22	.25	.22
Horses, C. L ..... per standard car ..	40.00	50.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	70.00

C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L.—Less than car-load. O. R.—Owner's risk. S. D.—Single-deck. D. D.—Double-deck.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

[Rates in effect January 1, 1891.]

Articles.	To St. Louis from—		To Chicago from—	
	Atchison, Kansas City, St. Joseph.	Omaha, Council Bluffs.	Atchison, Kansas City, St. Joseph.	Omaha, Council Bluffs.
Apples, in barrels or boxes, O. R., P. P., or guarantied:				
C. L ..... per 100 lbs..	$0.20	$0.20	$0.25	$0.25
L. C. L ..... do...	.32	.32	.42	.42
Bacon and hams:				
Packed, C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.22	.22
In barrels, boxes, or crates, L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Beef:				
Dried or pickled, in barrels or tierces, C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.22	.22
Dried, in boxes, barrels, or crates, L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Beef, dressed, common cars or refrigerator cars, C. L ..... do....	.18½	.18½	.23½	.23½
Butter, in wood or tin, O. R.:				
C. L ..... do....	.32	.32	.42	.42
L. C. L ..... do....	.40	.40	.60	.60
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:				
C. L ..... do....	.32	.32	.40	.40
L. C. L ..... do....	.40	.40	.60	.60
Cotton, pressed in bales, any quantity ..... do....	.55	.55	.75	.75
Fertilizers, except guano, N. O. S., in packages:				
C. L ..... do....	.11	.11	.16	.16
L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Flour:				
C. L ..... do....	.18	.18	.23	.23
In barrels (200 pounds per barrel), L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Hides:				
Dry, in bundles, L. C. L ..... do....	.55	.55	.75	.75
Dry, C. L. (minimum weight, 10,000 pounds) ..... do....	.40	.40	.60	.60
Green, in bundles, C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.22	.22
Hogs, dressed, common cars or refrigerator cars, C. L ..... do....	.18½	.18½	.23½	.23½
Lard, in barrels or tierces:				
C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.22	.22
L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Lumber:				
Soft, C. L ..... do ..	.10½	.10½	.15	.16
Hard, C. L ..... do...	.11½	.11½	.16	.16
Except woods of value, L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Pork, packed:				
C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.22	.22
L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	.30	.30
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels, O. R.:				
C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.20	.20
L. C. L ..... do ...	.25	.25	.30	.30
Sweet, L. C. L ..... do....	.40	.40	.60	.60
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads or cases, L. C. L ..... do....	.25	.25	30	.30
Wool:				
Compressed in bales, L. C. L ..... do ..	.32	.32	.42	.42
In sacks, L. C. L ..... do....	.40	.40	.60	.60
Grain:				
Wheat, C. L ..... do...	.18	.18	.23	.23
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.20	.20
Corn, C. L ..... do....	.14	.14	.19	.19
Seeds, flax, hemp, millet, Hungarian, and sorghum, O. R., C. L ..... do....	.18	.20	.23	.25
Cattle, C. L ..... do....	.14¾	.14¾	.23½	.23½
Sheep, S. D. or D. D., C. L ..... do ...	.17½	.17½	.25	.25
Hogs, S. D. or D. D., C. L ..... do....	.15	.15	.22	.22
Horses, C. L ..... per standard car..	50.00	50.00	70.00	70.00

C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L.—Less than car-load. O. R.—Owner's risk. P. P—Prepaid. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified. S. D.—Single-deck. D. D.—Double-deck.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY.

[Rates in effect January 1, 1891, in cents per 100 pounds.]

Articles.	To St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Minnesota transfer from—			From St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Minnesota transfer to—		
	Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet, Peoria.	Alton, East St. Louis, St. Louis.	Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island.	Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet, Peoria.	Alton, East St. Louis, St. Louis.	Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island.
Agricultural implements, except hand, C. L., per 100 pounds	$0.25	$0.26	$0.22	$0.25	$0.26	$0.22
Apples, in barrels or boxes:						
O. R., P. P. or guaranteed, C. L. per 100 lbs	.20	.21	.20	.20	.21	.20
O. R., P. P. or guaranteed, L. C. L. do	.40	.42	.40	.40	.42	.40
Bacon, hams, and shoulders, packed:						
C. L. do	.20	.21	.20	.17	.18	.17
L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Beans and peas, dried, in barrels or in bulk, C. L. do	.20	.21	.20	.20	.21	.20
Beef, pickled:						
C. L. do	.20	.21	.20	.17	.18	.17
L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Bulk meats, C. L. do	.21	.21	.20	.17	.18	.17
Butter, in wood or tin:						
O. R., C. L. do	.40	.42	.40	.40	.42	.40
L. C. L. do	.50	.52½	.50	.50	.52½	.50
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:						
C. L. do	.40	.42	.40	.40	.42	.40
L. C. L. do	.50	.52½	.50	.50	.52½	.50
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:						
C. L. do	.13	.13½	.13	.13	.13½	.13
L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Flour, in barrels:						
C. L. do	.12½	.15	.15	.12½	.16	.15
L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Fruit:						
Dried, in cans, boxes, barrels or sacks, released, C. L. per 100 pounds.	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Green, N. O. S., O. R., P. P., or guaranteed C. L. do	.40	.42	.40	.40	.42	.40
Grain, C. L:						
Wheat do	.12½	.15	.15	.12½	.16	.15
Corn, rye, oats, and barley do	.12½	.15	.15	.12½	.16	.15
Hides:						
Dry, C. L. (minimum weight 10,000 pounds) do	.50	.52½	.50	.50	.52½	.50
Dry, in bundles, L. C. L. do	.60	.63	.60	.60	.63	.60
And sheep pelts, green, C. L. do	.20	.21	.20	.17	.18	.17
Hops, L. C. L. do	.50	.52½	.50	.50	.52½	.50
Lard:						
C. L. do	.20	.21	.20	.17	.18	.17
In barrels or tierces, L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Lumber:						
C. L. do	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Except woods of value, L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Meats, fresh, C. L. (except dressed hogs) do	.22	.23	.....	.22	.23	.....
Oil cake and oil-cake meal, C. L. do	.17	.18	.17	.17	.18	.17
Pork, packed:						
C. L. do	.....	.....	.....	.17	.18	.17
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels:						
O. R., C. L. do	.17	.18	.17	.17	.18	.17
O. R., L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
Salt:						
C. L. do	.12½	.13	.12½	.12½	.13	.12½
Seeds C. L.:						
Flax, millet, hemp, Hungarian or sorghum do	.16	.17	.16	.16	.17	.16
Tobacco, unmanufactured:						
In hogsheads, barrels, or boxes L. C. L. do	.25	.26	.25	.25	.26	.25
In bales, L. C. L. do	.50	.52½	.50	.50	.52½	.50
Wool:						
In sacks, L. C. L. do	.50	.52½	.50	.50	.52½	.50
Compressed, in bales, L. C. L. do	.40	.42	.40	.40	.42	.40
Cattle, C. L. do	.25	.26¼	.25	.25	.26¼	.25
Hogs, C. L. do	.27	.28 35/100	.27	.27	.28 35/100	.27
Sheep, C. L. do	.27	.28 35/100	.27	.27	.28 35/100	.27
Horses or mules, C. L. per car	65.00	68.25	65.00	65.00	68.25	65.00

C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L.—Less than car-load. O. R.—Owner's risk. P. P.—Prepaid. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

[Rates in effect January 1, 1891.]

Articles.	Between Chicago and—			Between East St. Louis and—		
	Bloomington.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Louisiana.	Cedar City.	Kansas City.
Apples:						
C. L. per 100 lbs	$0.12 6/10	$0.14	$0.25	$0.08	$0.17	$0.20
L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.40	.12½	.27	.30
Bacon:						
C. L. do	.15	.15	.22	.08	.15	.15
In barrels, L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Beef:						
Pickled, C. L. do	.15	.15	.22	.08	.15	.15
Salted, in barrels, L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Dressed, C. L. do	.20	.20	.23½	.08	.18½	.18½
Butter, in wood or tin, O. R., L. C. L. do	.26 6/10	.29	.60	.15	.40	.40
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:						
C. L. do	.20	.20	.40	.12½	.27	.30
L. C. L. do	.33 8/10	.38	.60	.15	.40	.40
Cotton, pressed, in bales;						
C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.12	.25
L. C. L. do	.26 6/10	.29	.40	.12½	.27	.30
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:						
C. L. do	.07 14/100	.09	.16	.06	.09	.11
L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Flour, N. O. S., in barrels (200 pounds per barrel):						
C. L. do	.09 7/10	.10	.22½	.10	.15	.17½
L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Grain, other than wheat, C. L. do	.08 8/10	.09	.20	.10	.10	.15
Hams:						
C. L. do	.15	.15	.22	.09½	.15	.15
In barrels, L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Hogs, dressed, C. L. do	.15	.15	.23½	.17	.18½	.18½
Lard, in barrels or tierces:						
C. L. do	.15	.15	.22	.09½	.15	.15
L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Lumber:						
C. L. do	.09	.10	.13	.07	.08	.08½
L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Pork, salted:						
C. L. do	.15	.15	.22	.09½	.15	.15
L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels:						
O. R., C. L. do	.09 7/10	.10	.20	.07½	.11	.15
O. R., L. C. L. do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Salt, C. L. per barrel	.20	.20	39	.21	.39	.39
Sheep, dressed, C. L. per 100 lbs	.16½	.16½	.23½	.17	.18½	.18½
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads do	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Wheat, C. L. do	.09 7/10	.10	.22½	.12	.13	.17½
Wool, C. L. (minimum weight, 20,000 lbs.) do	.13 9/10	.15	.40	.12½	.27	.30
Cattle:						
C. L. (minimum weight, 20,000 lbs.) do	.11 8/10	.14	.23½	.09½	.12½	.14¾
Estimated weight, L. C. L. do	.43 2/10	.47	.75	.18	.50	.55
Horses:						
C. L.) minimum weight, 20,000 lbs.) do	.15 1/10	.15 1/10	*70.00	*23.00	*35.00	*50.00
Estimated weight, L. C. L. do	.43 2/10	.47	.75	.30	.50	.55
Sheep, C. L., S. D., minimum weight, 12,000 pounds; D. D.; minimum weight, 20,000 pounds... per 100 lbs	.16 7/10	.20	.25	.12	.20½	.25
Hogs, C. L.:						
S. D., minimum weight, 15,000 pounds; D. D., minimum weight, 22,000 pounds... per 100 lbs	.15 9/10	.19	.22	.18	.19½	.22
Estimated weight, L. C. L. do	.43 2/10	.47	.75	.30	.50	.55

*Per car. C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L.—Less than car-load. O. R.—Owner's risk. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified. S. D.—Single-deck. D. D.—Double-deck.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

[Rates in effect January 1, 1891.]

Articles.	From Chicago, Milwaukee, or Racine to—									
	Dubuque.	McGregor and Prairie du Chien.	Winona.	St. Paul and Minneapolis.	Red Wing.	Chamberlain.	Mitchell.	Yankton.	Sioux City.	Omaha.
Agricultural implements, C. L., per 100 pounds	$0.15	$0.23	$0.23	$0.25	$0.25	$0.50	$0.44	$0.35	$0.30	$0.30
Apples:										
140 barrels or more, per 100 pounds	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.25	.25
In barrels, L. C. L ..... do	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.50	.42	.42
Bacon, in barrels, boxes, or casks:										
C. L ..... per 100 pounds	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.22	.22
L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Beans:										
In sacks, C. L ..... do	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.25	.25
Dried, in sacks, L. C. L ..... do	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.50	.42	.42
Dried, in barrels, L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Beef, pickled:										
C. L ..... do	.15	.18	.18	.20	120	.45	.37	.32½	.22	.22
L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Bulk meats, C. L ..... do	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.22	.22
Butter, in wood or tin, O. R.:										
C. L ..... do	.29	.32	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.50	.42	.42
L. C. L ..... do	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.75	.60	.60
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:										
C. L ..... do	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.50	.42	.42
L. C. L ..... do	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.75	.60	.60
Cotton, pressed, in bales, any quantity, per 100 pounds	.47	.50	.50	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.90	.75	.75
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:										
C. L ..... per 100 pounds	.9	.11	.11	.13	.13	.23	.21	.18	.16	.16
L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Flour, N. O. S., in barrels:										
C. L ..... do	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.33	.29	.28	.25	.23
L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Grain:										
Wheat, C. L ..... do	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.33	.29	.28	.25	.23
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L ..... do	.11	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.30	.27	.25	.22	.22
Corn, C. L ..... do	.11	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.30	.27	.25	.20	.19
N. O. S., in bags only, L. C. L., per 100 pounds	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Hams:										
C. L. ..... per 100 pounds	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.22	.22
In boxes, barrels, or crates, L. C. L., per 100 pounds	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Hogs, dressed:										
O. R., C. L ..... per 100 pounds	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.23½	.23½
O. R., L. C. L ..... do	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.75	.60	.60
Lard, in barrels or tierces:										
C. L ..... do	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.22	.22
L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Lumber:										
Hard, C. L ..... do	.10	.10	.10	.14	.14	.27½	.23	.22	.20	.16
Soft, C. L ..... do	.10	.10	.10	.14	.14	.27½	.23	.22	.19	.15
Pork, pickled:										
C. L ..... do	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.32½	.22	.22
L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels:										
O. R., C. L ..... per 100 pounds	.11½	.15	.15	.17	.17	.35	.31	.24	.20	.20
O. R., L. C. L ..... do	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Salt:										
C. L ..... do	.10	.10	.10	.12½	.12½	.27	.21	.20	.15	.15
In sacks, boxes, or barrels, L. C. L., per 100 pounds	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.40	.30	.30
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads, barrels, or boxes, C. L., per 100 pounds	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	45	.40	.30	.30
Wool:										
Compressed in bales, per 100 pounds	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.50	.42	.42
In sacks ..... per 100 pounds	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.75	.60	.60
Cattle, C. L ..... do	.16	.16	.20	.25	.25	.37½	.32	.29	.25	.25
Hogs, C. L ..... do	.20	.22	.25	.27	.27	.43	.37	.34	.30	.25
Sheep, C. L ..... do	.20	.22	.25	.27	.27	.43	.37	.34	.30	.25
Horses and mules, C. L ..... per car	40.00	45.00	45.00	65.00	65.00	85.00	80.00	75.00	75.00	70.00

C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L.—Less than car-load. O. R.—Owner's risk. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

[Rates in effect January 1, 1891.]

Articles.	White Star Line, New York to Liverpool.	Inman Line, New York to Liverpool.	Guion Line, New York to Liverpool.	Anchor Line New York to Glasgow.
Wheat ..... per bushel..	$0.06	$0.06	$0.08	$0.06
Corn ..... do....	.06	.06	.08	.06
Flour ..... per barrel..	.48	.48	.60	.48
Flour (in sacks) ..... per 2,240 pounds..	2.40	2.40	3.60	3.60
Bacon ..... do....	4.80	4.80	4.80	6.00
Lard ..... do....	4.80	4.20	4.80	6.00
Cheese ..... do....	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.20
Tallow ..... do....	4.20	4.20	4.80	4.80
Beef ..... per tierce..	.96	.84	.96	1.20
Pork ..... per barrel..	.60	.60	.72	.84
Oil cake ..... per 2,240 pounds..	2.40	2.40	.....	3.30
Cotton ..... per pound..	.00 5/16	.00 5/16	.00 11/32	.....
Hops ..... do....	.00 5/8	.00 7/8	.00 7/8	.00 3/4
Tobacco ..... per hogshead..	6.00	6.00	.....	4.80 to 6.00
Rosin ..... per 280 pounds..	.....	.54	.....	.48
Lard (in small packages) ..... per 2,240 pounds..	7.20	6.00	6.00	7.20
Tobacco (in cases) ..... per 40 cubic feet..	4.80	4.20	4.80	4.80
Apples ..... per barrel..	.48	.48	.48	.72
Hams ..... per 2,240 pounds..	4.80	4.80	4.80	6.00
Butter ..... do....	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Cattle ..... per head..	15.60	.....	.....	13.20 to 14.40
Measurement per ton (40 cubic feet)	3.60 to 6.00	3.60 to 4.80	3.60	3.60 to 6.00
Primage ..... per cent..	10	5	5	5

Articles.	North German Lloyd Steamship Company, New York to Bremen.	General Transatlantic Company, New York to Havre.
Wheat ..... per 100 pounds..	$0.12	.....
Corn ..... do....	.12	.....
Flour ..... per barrel..	.70	$1.00
Flour (in sacks) ..... per 100 pounds..	.20	.25
Bacon ..... do....	.22	.....
Lard ..... do....	.22	.30
Cheese ..... do....	.36	.40
Tallow ..... do....	.22	.30
Beef ..... per tierce..	1.25	1.25
Pork ..... per barrel..	.96	1.00
Oil cake ..... per 100 pounds.	.20	.25
Cotton ..... per pound..	*.00 3/8	.00 3/8
Hops ..... do....	*.00 3/4	.....
Tobacco ..... per hogshead..	6.00	7.00
Rosin ..... per 280 pounds..	.45	.....
Lard (in small packages) ..... per 100 pounds..	.36	.35 to .50
Tobacco (in cases) ..... per case..	1.50	† 10.00
Apples ..... per barrel..	.90	1.00
Hams ..... per 100 pounds..	.24	.....
Butter ..... do....	.60	.40
Measurement per ton (40 cubic feet)	4.80 to 10.00	10.00
Primage ..... per cent..	.....	5

* And 5 per cent. primage.

† Per 40 cubic feet.

ATCHINSON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FÉ RAILROAD.

(Rates in effect February 1, 1891).

Articles.	From Chicago to—								
	Kansas City, Atchinson, Leavenworth, or St. Joseph.	Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Trinidad, Colo.*	Wichita and Hutchinson, Kans.	Topeka, Kans.	Emporia, Kans.	Winfield, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.	Osage City, Kans.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Agricultural implements, except hand, C. L.....per 100 lbs..	$0.30	$1.15	$0.59½	$0.42	$0.51½	$0.61½	$0.39	$0.44	$0.51
Apples:									
140 barrels or more.....do....	.25	1.00	.58	.37	.47	.60	.32	.42	.48
Dried in barrels, L. C. L do....	.42	1.52	.88	.61	.76½	.91	.57	.67	.76½
Bacon, hams, and shoulders, packed:									
C. L .....per 100 lbs..	.22	.97	.58	.37	.47	.60	.32	.42	.48
L. C. L .....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Beans:									
In sacks, C. L .....do....	.25	1.00	.58	.37	.47	.60	.32	.42	.48
Dried, in sacks, L. C. L ..do...	.42	1.52	.88	.61	.76½	.91	.57	.67	.76½
Dried, in barrels, L. C. L do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Beef, pickled:									
C. L.....do....	.22	.97	.58	.37	.47	.60	.32	.42	.48
L. C. L.....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Butter, in wood or tin:									
O. R., C. L.....do...	.42	1.52	.88	.61	.76½	.91	.57	.67	.76½
O. R., L. C. L .....do....	.60	1.90	1.13	.84	1.00	.91	.79	.88	.99
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:									
C. L .....per 100 lbs..	.42	1.52	.88	.61	.76½	.70½	.57	.67	.76½
L. C. L .....do....	.60	1.90	1.13	.84	1.00	1.16	.79	.88	.99
Cotton, in bales, L. C. L..do....	.75	2.32	1.35	1.04	1.19	1.38	.97	1.05	1.16½
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:									
C. L .....per 100 lbs..	.16	.56	.27	.21½	.23	.27½	.20½	.23	.24
L. C. L.....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Flour, N. O. S., in barrels:									
C. L .....do....	.23	.55	.30	.27	.28	.32	.26	.27	.27
L. C. L.....do...	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Grain:									
Wheat, C. L .....do....	.23	.55	.30	.27	.28	.32	.26	.27	.27
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L..do....	.20	.50	.26	.24	.25	.27	.23	.24	.25
Corn, C. L .....do....	.19	.49	.25	.22	.23	.27	.21	.22	.23
N. O. S., including seed corn, in bags only, L. C. L. per 100 lbs..	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Hogs, dressed:									
O. R., C. L .....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
O. R., L. C. L.....do. ..	.60	1.90	1.13	.84	1.00	1.16	.79	.88	.99
Lard, in barrels or tierces:									
C. L.....do....	.25	1.00	.58	.37	.47	.60	.32	.42	.48
L. C. L.....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Lumber:									
Hard, C. L .....do	.16	.39	.30	.20	.26½	.31	.20	.23	.24
Soft, C. L .....do....	.15	.39	.30	.20	.26½	.31	.20	.23	.24
Meats, fresh, C. L.....do....	.42	.98½	.88	.61	.76½	.91	.57	.67	.76½
Pork, pickled:									
C. L.....do....	.22	.97	.58	.37	.47	.60	.32	.42	.48
L. C. L .....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or bbls.:									
O. R., C. L .....per 100 lbs..	.20	.70	.38	.28	.32½	.39	.27	.30½	.31
O. R., L. C. L.....do....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Salt:									
C. L.....do....	.15	.52	.26	.18	.19	.28	.18	.18	.22
In sacks, boxes, or barrels, L. C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads, barrels, or boxes, C. L. per 100 lbs.....	.30	1.20	.67½	.45	.57	.70½	.43	.51	.56½
Wool:									
Compressed bales .per 100 lbs..	.42	1.52	.88	.61	.76½	.91	.57	.67	.76½
In sacks .....do....	.60	1.90	1.13	.84	1.00	1.16	.79	.88	.99
Cattle, C. L.....do....	.23½	†95.00	.37½	.29½	.33½	.38	.27½	.31½	.32
Hogs, single deck, C. L..... do....	.25	†95.00	.42	.31	.36	.43	.27	.34	.37
Sheep, single deck, C. L.....do....	.25	†57.00	.41½	.35	.37½	.43	.35	.35½	.38½
Horses or mules, C. L., per standard car	70.00	105.00	85.00	78.00	80.00	87.00	76.50	78.00	82.00

*Effective February 7. †Per standard car. C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L —Less than car-load.
O. R.—Owner's risk. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.	From Chicago, Milwaukee, or Racine to—									
	Dubuque.	McGregor and Prairie du Chieu.	Winona.	St. Paul and Minneapolis.	Red Wing.	Chamberlain.	Mitchell.	Yankton.	Sioux City.	Omaha.
Agricultural implements, C. L, per 100 lbs	$0.15	$0.23	$0.23	$0.25	$0.25	$0.50	$0.44	$0.35	$0.30	$0.30
Apples:										
140 barrels or more ...per 100 lbs..	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.25	.25
In barrels, L. C. L ..... do....	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.47	.42	.42
Bacon, hams, and shoulders, packed:										
C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.22	.22
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Beans, in sacks, C. L.....do....	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.25	.25
Beans, dried:										
In sacks, L. C. L .....do....	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.47	.42	.42
In barrels, L. C. L .....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Beef, pickled:										
C. L.....do ..	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.22	.22
L. C. L .....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Bulk meats, C. L.....do ...	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.22	.22
Butter, in wood or tin:										
O. R., C. L .....do....	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.47	.42	.42
O. R., L. C. L.....do ...	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.70	.60	.60
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:										
C. L .....do..	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	65	.47	.42	.42
L. C. L .....do....	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	89	.70	.60	.60
Cotton, pressed in bales, any quantity, per 100 lbs.....	.47	.50	.50	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.85	.75	.75
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:										
C. L .....do....	.08	.11	.11	.13	.13	.23	.21	.18	.16	.16
L. C. L .....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Flour, N. O. S., in barrels:										
C. L ..... do....	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.33	.29	.28	.25	.23
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Grain:										
Wheat, C. L .....do....	.12½	.12½	12½	.12½	.12½	.33	.29	.28	.25	.23
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L..do....	.11	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.30	.27	.25	.22	.20
Corn, C. L .....do ...	.11	.12½	.12½	.12½	.12½	.30	.27	.25	.20	.19
N. O. S, including seed corn, in bags only, L. C. L ..per 100 lbs..	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Hogs, dressed:										
O. R, C. L .....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.23½	.23½
O. R., L. C. L .....do....	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.70	.60	.60
Lard in barrels or tierces:										
C. L .....do....	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.22	.22
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Lumber:										
Hard, C. L ....do....	.10	.10	.10	.14	.14	.27½	.23	.22	.20	.16
Soft, C. L ....do....	.10	.10	.10	.14	.14	.27½	.23	.22	.19	.15
Pork, pickled:										
C. L .....do ...	.15	.18	.18	.20	.20	.45	.37	.30	.22	.22
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels:										
O. R., C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.11½	.15	.15	.17	.17	.35	.31	.24	.20	.20
O. R., L. C. L.....do....	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Salt:										
C. L .....do....	.10	.10	.10	.12½	.12½	.27	.21	.20	.15	.15
In sacks, boxes, or barrels, L. C. L .....per 100 lb, ..	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads, barrels, or boxes, C. L., per 100 lbs	.20	.23	.23	.25	.25	.55	.45	.37	.30	.30
Wool:										
Compressed in bales, per 100 lbs..	.29	.33	.33	.40	.40	.80	.65	.47	.42	.42
In sacks.....do....	.37	.42	.42	.50	.50	1.08	.89	.70	.60	.60
Cattle, C. L ....do....	.16	.16	.20	.25	.25	.37½	.32	.29	.25	.25
Hogs, C. L.....do....	.15	.20	.23½	.27	.27	.43	.37	.32	.22	.25
Sheep, C. L .....do ...	.20	.22	.25	.27	.27	.43	.37	.34	.30	.25
Horses or mules, C. L., per standard car.....	40.00	45.00	45.00	65.00	65.00	85.00	80.00	75.00	75.00	70.00

C. L.—Car load. L. C. L.—Less than car load. O. R.—Owner's risk. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.	Between Chicago and—			Between East St. Louis and—		
	Bloomington.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Louisiana.	Cedar City.	Kansas City.
Agricultural implements, except hand, O. R., C. L.....per 100 lbs..	$0.13 72/100	$0.15	$0.30	$0.11	$0.18	$0.22½
Apples:						
C. L .....do....	.12 6/10	.14	.25	.08	.17	.20
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.40	.12½	.27	.30
Bacon:						
C. L .....do....	.15	.15	.22	.08	.15	.15
In barrels, L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Beef:						
Pickled, C. L.....do....	.15	.15	.22	.08	.15	.15
Salted, in barrels, L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Dressed, C. L .....do...	.20	.20	.23½	.08	.18½	.18½
Butter, in wood or tin, O. R., L. C. L.... do....	.26 6/10	.29	.60	.15	.40	.40
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:						
C. L .....do....	.20	.20	.40	.12½	.23	.30
L. C. L.....do....	.33 8/10	.38	.60	.15	.40	.40
Cotton, pressed in bales:						
C. L .....do....	.20	.20	.30	.10	.12	.25
L. C. L.....do....	.26 6/10	.29	.40	.12½	.27	.30
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:						
C. L .....do....	.07 14/100	.09	.16	.06	.09	.11
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Flour, N. O. S., in barrels (200 pounds per barrel):						
C. L .....per 100 lbs..	.09 7/10	.10	.23	.10	.15	.17½
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.10	.22	.25
Grain:						
Wheat, C. L .....do....	.08	.08	.23	.09½	.13	.18
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L .....do...	.08	.08	.20	.09½	.11	.15
Corn, C. L .....do...	.08	.08	.19	.09½	.10	.14
Hams, C. L .....do....	.15	.15	.22	.09½	.15	.15
Hams, in barrels, L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Hogs, dressed, C. L .....do....	.15	.15	.23½	.09½	.18½	.18½
Lard, in barrels or tierces:						
C. L .....do....	.15	.15	.22	.09½	.15	.15
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Lumber:						
C. L.....	.09	.10	.13	.07	.08	.08½
L. C. L	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Pork, salted:						
C. L .....do....	.15	.15	.22	.09½	.15	.15
L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels:						
O. R., C. L .....do....	.09 7/10	.10	.20	.09	.11	.15
O. R., L. C. L.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Salt, C. L.....per barrel..	.20	.20	.39	.21	.39	.39
Sheep, dressed, C. L .....per 100 lbs..	.16½	.16½	.23½	.09½	.15	.15
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hhds.....do....	.20	.20	.30	.14	.22	.25
Wool, C. L. (minimum weight 20,000 pounds), per 100 lbs	.13 9/10	.15	.40	.12½	.27	.30
Cattle:						
C. L. (minimum weight 20,000 pounds), per 100 lbs	.11 8/10	.14	.23½	.09½	.12½	.14¾
Estimated weight, L. C. L....per 100 lbs..	.43 2/10	.47	.75	.30	.50	.55
Horses:						
C. L. (minimum weight 20,000 pounds), per 100 lbs	.15 4/10	.15 4/10	*70.00	*23.00	*35.00	*50.00
Estimated weight, L. C. L....per 100 lbs..	.43 2/10	.47	.75	.30	.50	.55
Sheep, C. L.: Single deck, minimum weight 12,000 pounds; double deck, minimum weight 20,000 pounds .... per 100 lbs..	.16 7/10	.20	.25	.12	.14	.17½
Hogs, C. L.: Single deck, minimum weight 15,000 pounds; double deck, minimum weight 22,000 pounds.....per 100 lbs..	.15 9/10	.19	.22	.17	.12½	.15
Hogs, estimated weight, L. C. L.....do....	.43 2/10	.47	.75	.30	.50	.55

* Per car. C. L.—Car load. L. C. L.—Less than car load. O. R.—Owner's risk N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.		Between Duluth and—				
		Brainerd, Minn.	Fargo, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.	Glendive, Mont.	Livingston, Mont.
Apples:						
Dried, in barrels, C. L	per 100 lbs	$0.25	$0.40	$0.72	$0.94	$1.40
Apples, green, in barrels or boxes:						
O. R., P. P., or guaranteed, C. L	do	.20	.32	.60	.83	1.20
O. R., P. P., or guaranteed, L. C. L	do	.32	.52	.84	1.06	1.65
Bacon, in barrels or boxes:						
C. L	do	.20	.32	.60	.83	1.20
L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Beef, pickled:						
C. L	do	.20	.32	.60	.83	1.20
L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Butter, in wood or tin, O. R.:						
C. L	do	.32	.52	.84	1.06	1.65
L. C. L	do	.42	.68	1.02	1.26	2.05
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:						
C. L	do	.32	.52	.84	1.06	1.65
L. C. L	do	.42	.68	1.02	1.26	2.05
Cotton, compressed, in bales, any quantity	do	.49	.80	1.20	1.55	2.35
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages:						
C. L	do	.10	.16	.24	.42	.58
L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Flour:						
C. L	do	.12	.16	.27	.52	.68
In cotton sacks, O. R., L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Grain:						
Wheat, C. L	do	.12	.16	.27	.52	.68
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L	do	.12	.16	.27	.52	.68
Corn, C. L	do	.12	.16	.27	.52	.68
N. O. S., including seed corn (in bags only), L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Hams:						
Canvas-covered, in bulk, C. L	do	.20	.32	.60	.83	1.20
In boxes, barrels, or crates, L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Hogs, dressed, O. R.:						
C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
L. C. L	do	.42	.68	1.02	1.26	2.05
Lard:						
C. L	do	.20	.32	.60	.83	1.20
In barrels or tierces, L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Lumber:						
C. L	do	.10	.16	.24	.42	.58
L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Pork, packed:						
C. L	do	.20	.32	.60	.83	1.20
L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels, O. R.:						
C. L	do	.12	.16	.27	.52	.68
L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Potatoes, sweet, O. R., L. C. L	do	.15	.24	.36	.57	.78
Salt:						
C. L	do	.12	.20	.30	.52	.60
In sacks, boxes, or barrels, L. C. L	do	.25	.40	.72	.94	1.40
Seeds, flax, hemp, millet, Hungarian, and sorghum, C. L	do	.12	.16	.27	.52	.58
Wool:						
In sacks, C. L	do	.42	.68	.75	1.00	2.05
Compressed in bales, C. L	do	.32	.52	.60	.85	1.10
Cattle, C. L	per standard car	23.50	39.00	45.50	64.00	95.00
Horses, C L	do	26.50	43.50	54.50	74.00	105.00
Sheep, C. L	do	23.50	39.00	45.50	64.00	95.00
Hogs, C. L	do	23.50	39.00	45.50	64.00	95.00

C. L.—Carload. L. C. L.—Less than carload. O. R.—Owner's risk. P. P.—Prepaid. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified.

WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.	To Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, or St. Joseph from—				From Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, or St. Joseph to—			
	St. Paul, Minneapolis.	Chicago, Milwaukee.	Peoria, Pekin.	East St. Louis, St. Louis.	St. Paul, Minneapolis.	Chicago, Milwaukee.	Peoria, Pekin.	East St. Louis, St. Louis.
Agricultural implements, except hand, O. R., C. L., per 100 pounds	$0.32	$0.30	$0.26¼	$0.22½	$0.32	$0.30	$0.26¼	$0.22½
Apples, in boxes or barrels:								
O. R., P. P., or guaranteed, C. L... per 100 lbs..	.26	.25	.22½	.20	.26	.25	.22½	.20
O. R., P. P., or guaranteed, L. C. L.....do....	.45	.42	.37	.32	.45	.42	.37	.32
Bacon, hams, and shoulders, packed:								
C. L.....do....	.22½	.22	.18½	.15	.22½	.22	.18½	.15
L. C. L.....do....	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Beef, pickled:								
C. L.....do....	.22½	.22	.18½	.15	.22½	.22	.18½	.15
L. C. L.....do....	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Butter, in wood or tin:								
O. R., C. L.....do....	.45	.42	.37	.32	.45	.42	.37	.32
O. R., L. C. L.....do....	.64	.60	.50	.40	.64	.60	.50	.40
Cheese, in boxes, tubs, or casks:								
C. L.....do....	.45	.42	.37	.32	.45	.42	.37	.32
L. C. L.....do....	.64	.60	.50	.40	.64	.60	.50	.40
Cotton-seed meal, C. L.....do....	.21	.20	.17½	.15	.21	.20	.17½	.15
Cotton-seed oil, O. R., C. L.....do....	26	.25	.22½	.20	.26	.25	.22½	.20
Fertilizers, N. O. S., in packages, C. L.....do....	.17	.16	.13½	.11	.17	.16	.13½	.11
Flour:								
For export, forwarded on through bills of lading, C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.20	.17½	.15
N. O. S., in barrels, C. L.....do....	.25½	23	.20½	.18	.25½	.23	.20½	.18
Fresh meat, C. L.....do....	.30	.23½	.21	.18½	.30	.23½	.21	.18½
Fruit:								
Dried, in cans, boxes, barrels, or sacks, released, C. L.....per 100 lbs	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Green, N. O. S., O. R., P. P., or guaranteed, C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.45	.42	.37	.32	.45	.42	.37	.32
Grain:								
Wheat, C. L.....do....	.25½	.23	.20½	.18	.25½	.23	.20½	.18
Rye, oats, and barley, C. L.....do..	.22½	.20	.17½	.15	.22½	.20	.17½	.15
Corn, C. L.....do....	.21½	.19	.16½	.14	.21½	.19	.16½	.14
N. O. S., including seed corn, in bags only, L. C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Hides and sheep pelts								
Dry, C. L. (minimum weight 10,000 pounds) per 100 pounds	.64	.60	.50	.40	.64	.60	.50	.40
Green, C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.22½	.22	.18½	.15	.22½	.22	.18½	.15
Hops, L. C. L.....do..	.64	.60	.50	.40	.64	.60	.50	.40
Lard:								
In crocks, buckets, boxes, barrels, or casks, C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.22½	.22	.18½	.15	.22½	.22	.18½	.15
In barrels or tierces, L. C. L.....do....	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Lumber:								
Soft, C. L.....do....	.17	.15	.15	.08½	.17	.15	.15	.08½
Hard, C. L.....do..	.18	.16	.16	.11	.18	.16	.16	.11
Pork, packed, C. L.....do....	.22½	.22	.18½	.15	.22½	.22	.18½	.15
Potatoes, N. O. S., in sacks or barrels:								
O. R., C. L.....do....	.21	.20	.17½	.15	.21	.20	.17½	.15
O. R., L. C. L.....do....	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Salt, C. L.....do....	.16	.15	.13⅓	.11⅔	.16	.15	.13⅓	.11⅔
Seeds: Flax, Hungarian, or sorghum, C. L...do....	.25½	.23	.20½	.18	.25	.23	.20½	.18
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads, barrels, or boxes, L. C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.32	.30	.27½	.25	.32	.30	.27½	.25
Wool:								
In sacks, L. C. L.....do....	.64	.60	.50	.40	.64	.60	.50	.40
Compressed, in bales, L. C. L.....do....	.45	.42	.37	.32	.45	.42	.37	.32
Cattle and calves, C. L.....do....	.28½	.23½	.20	.20	.28½	.23½	.20	.20
Hogs, C. L.....do....	.25	.25	.21½	.21½	.....	.22	.18½	.18½
Sheep, C. L.....do....	.....	.25	.21½	.21½	....	.25	.21½	.21½
Horses or mules, C. L.....per standard car..	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00

C. L.—Car-load. L. C. L.—Less than car-load. O. R.—Owner's risk. N. O. S.—Not otherwise specified. P. P.—Prepaid.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.	From St. Louis to New Orleans.	Articles.	From St. Louis to New Orleans.
Apples, green, in barrels.....per bbl..	$0.30	Hides:	
Apples and peaches, dried, per 100 lbs..	.25	Dry, loose, or in bundles, per 100 lbs.....	$0.60
Bacon, packed.....do....	.15	Dry, in bales.....do....	.30
Beans:		Green.....do....	.30
In boxes.....do....	.25	Hops, baled.....do....	.40
In barrels or sacks.....do....	.17½	Lard, in buckets, tierces, kegs, and cases.....per 100 lbs..	.15
Beef and pork.....per bbl..	.45	Oranges and lemons.....do....	.60
Beef, smoked:		Oranges and lemons, released..do....	.50
In boxes or barrels..per 100 lbs..	.15	Potatoes, in barrels.....per bbl..	.35
In barrels.....per bbl..	.45	Salt.....per 100 lbs.	.15
Butter, in wood.....per 100 lbs..	.50	Tallow, N. O. S.....do....	.15
Cheese.....do....	.30	Tobacco, unmanufactured in casks, or hogheads.....per 100 lbs..	.30
Corn meal.....per bbl..	.30	Wool:	
Cotton, in bales.....per bale..	1.25	In bags.....do....	.60
Cotton-seed oil, C. L.....per bbl..	.80	N. O. S., pressed in bales, per 100 lbs.....	.30
Flour, in barrels.....do....	.30		
Fruit, dried:			
N. O. S., C. L.....per 100 lbs..	.30		
N. O. S., L. C. L.....do....	.35		
Grain.....do....	.15		

YAZOO AND TALLAHATCHIE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.	From Vicksburg, Miss., to—					
	All landings below Yazoo City.	Yazoo City.	Silver Creek and Tchula.	Riverside.	Greenwood.	Tallahatchie River.
Apples, green, in barrels.....per bbl..	$0.25	$0.15	$0.25	$0.30	$0.25	$0.30
Bacon, packed.....per 100 lbs..	.12½	.08	.12½	.15	.12½	.15
Beans, in barrels, boxes, or sacks.....do....	.12½	.12½	.12½	.15	.12½	.15
Beef and pork.....per bbl..	.35	.30	.37½	.45	.40	.50
Butter, in wood.....per 100 lbs..	.12½	.12½	.12½	.15	.12½	.15
Cheese.....do....	.12½	.12½	.12½	.15	.12½	.15
Corn meal.....per bbl..	.25	.15	.25	.30	.25	.30
Cotton, in bales.....per bale..	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	1.00
Flour, in barrels.....per bbl..	.25	.15	.25	.30	.25	.30
Grain.....per 100 lbs..	.12½	.08	.12½	.15	.12½	.15
Lard, in buckets, tierces, kegs, or cases.....do....	.12½	.12½	.12½	.15	.12½	.15
Lumber.....per 1,000 feet..	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Potatoes, in barrels.....per bbl..	.25	.15	.25	.30	.25	.30
Salt.....per sack..	.25	.20	.25	.30	.25	.35
Cattle.....per head..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[Rates in effect February 1, 1891.]

Articles.	White Star Line, New York to Liverpool.	Inman Line New York to Liverpool.	Guion Line New York to Liverpool.	Anchor Line, New York to Glasgow.
Wheat ..... per bushel..	$0.07	$0.07	$0.07	$0.06
Corn ..... do....	.07	.07	.07	.06
Flour ..... per barrel..	.54	.48	.60	.48
Flour, in sacks ..... per 2,240 pounds..	2.60	3.60	.....	3.00-3.60
Bacon ..... do....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Lard ..... do....	6.00	5.40	5.40	6.00
Cheese ..... do....	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Tallow ..... do....	4.80	5.40	5.40	4.80
Beef ..... per tierce..	1.08	.96	.96	1.20
Pork ..... per barrel..	.66	.72	.72	.84
Oil cake ..... per 2,240 pounds..	2.40	3.00	.....	3.30
Cotton ..... per pound..	.00⅜	.00 11/32	.00 11/32	.....
Hops ..... do....	.00¾	.00⅞	.00⅞	.00¾
Tobacco ..... per hogshead..	6.00	6.00	.....	4.80
Rosin ..... per 280 pounds..	.54	.60	.....	.60
Lard, in small packages ..... per 2,240 pounds..	8.40	6.00	6.00	7.20
Tobacco, in cases ..... per 40 cubic feet..	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Apples ..... per barrel..	.60	.60	.60	.84
Hams ..... per 2,240 pounds..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Butter ..... do....	8.40	8.40	7.20	7.20
Cattle ..... per head..	15.00	.....	.....	13.20 to 13.80
Measurement ..... per ton (40 cubic feet)..	3.60 to 6.00	3.60 to 4.80	3.60	4.20 to 6.00
Primage ..... per cent	5	5	5	5

Articles.	North German Lloyd Steamship Company, New York to Bremen.	General Transatlantic Company, New York to Havre.
Wheat ..... per 100 pounds..	$0.12	*$0.12
Corn ..... do....	.12	*.12
Flour ..... per barrel..	.70	1.00
Flour, in sacks ..... per 100 pounds..	.20	.25
Bacon ..... do....	.22	.....
Lard ..... do....	.22	.25 to .27½
Cheese ..... do....	.36	.40
Tallow ..... do....	.22	.25
Beef ..... per tierce..	1.25	1.25
Pork ..... per barrel..	.96	1.00
Oil cake ..... per 100 pounds..	.20	.25
Cotton ..... per pound..	†.00⅜	.00⅜
Hops ..... do	†.00¾	.01
Tobacco ..... per hogshead..	6.00	6.50 to 7.00
Rosin ..... per 280 pounds..	.70	.....
Lard, in small packages ..... per 100 pounds..	.36	.30 to .37½
Tobacco, in cases ..... per case..	1.50	‡10.00
Apples ..... per barrel..	.90	1.00
Hams ..... per 100 pounds..	.24	.40
Butter ..... do....	.60	.40
Measurement ..... per ton (40 cubic feet)..	4.80 to 10.00	10.00
Primage ..... per cent..	.....	.05

*Per bushel. † And 5 per cent. primage. ‡Per 40 cubic feet.

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MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Report

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